BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1818. [NUMBER 1349

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Over and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder, and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1818.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Government Advertisement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Sealed Proposals for the contract for conducting the Coinage of the Hon'ble Company's Mint at this Presidency, from the 1st of September next, will be received at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, on Wednesday the 22d instant.

2d. Persons desirous of obtaining the above Contract, may know the conditions and further particulars, by applying to the Mint and Assay Masters, at their offices in the Mint.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
1st July 1818.

શરકારી જાહેર ખબર

એથી જે શ્રી મુબઇ મેધે શરકારી દંકશાલમાં તારીખ ૧ આવતા શાપતે બર મહીનાથી નાંણુ પાડવાનો મળતો કરવા શારૂ એાર્ડર બંદ કીધાં પરથી બધા ચીક શાકરતારીના દકતર માંનાં

માં તા ૨૨ આગે મહીનામાં લેશે ❀ ને ઘણી કુપર ખખેડો મખતો કરી લેવા શારૂ તથા બીજી વગત દંકશાલ મધે તથા આશે આશતરનાં દકતર ખાનામાં દંકશાલ મધે પુછાથી આલુમ થાશે ❀ તા ૧ જુલઇ શંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

ષરઞ્ચમીજ્યાજીર્ચેઘર્ઘેણે ચેલીજે યંજીરે ઊઘંઈષેઘીષ ષરઞ્ચમીઉંઞજાઉત તાજીચે ૧ ઈ નેષઞઉંઘર મણીન્યાપાણીજ ઞણે પાડાપયાચાઞજીતા ઞઞપયાઘચ ક્ષઘંઞમેજેષેષ્રપોજીષચીઞણડતા જીય.ચેઞઞરઘન્યાત ઊઈપજી તાજીચે 22 ચઈઞજીઞમીચેતી ષ

જેઞેપી ષઘરકઞજીતા ઞરજ્ઞ ઘ્યાપયાષઞમીઞઘતીષ ત્યાષઞ ઞરઞઘરપરઞડષજીન્નર ઉંઞ ણાઉતપઞઈંઞરજ્યાચે ઘ ઞીણા નઉંઞણાઉતઈ પીત્યારજ્યાષ ઘની ઞઘેઈષ તાજીચે ૧ ઊેષઈ ષનં ૧૮૧૮ ઈ ઞની

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE,
On MONDAY the 6th July next,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY old Marine Stores returned from the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers, Boats, &c. Further particulars and a list of the articles may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's office.

Terms of sale: a deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down by the purchasers, and articles to be cleared away and paid for on, or before, the 10th day after that of the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchasers.

THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Marine Storekeeper.
By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Marine Storekeeper's Office,
30th June 1818.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be held at my office in Meadow's Street on Saturday next the 11th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace

July 4th 1818.

£ 532-0-11 STERLING.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, Five Hundred and Thirty Two pounds and Eleven pence sterling, for which bills at thirty days' sight will be granted on the regimental Agents MESSRS. GREENWOOD, COX and Co.

Tenders addressed to the Pay Committee of the Regiment at Seroor will be received until the 10th July 1818.

Bombay 4th July 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day SATURDAY the 4th instant and following days
AT CAPTAIN DE BROSSE'S HOUSE,
HUMMUM STREET.

The remaining Articles of Wine, Liquors, &c. &c. &c.

THE above Articles will be put up to suit the convenience of the purchasers, the Lots to be paid for and cleared away within 4 days after the sale; or to be sold again at the risk of the first purchasers.

Bombay 4th July 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
A FEW COPIES OF
AN INQUIRY
CONCERNING THE SITE OF
Ancient Palibothra,
PART SECOND,
BY
LT. COL. WM. FRANCKLIN,
OF THE
BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT,
ILLUSTRATED BY 19 ENGRAVINGS,
And a survey of the River
Chundun or Erannoboas,
IN ONE VOL. QUARTO,
PRICE RS. 20.

Bombay 4th July 1818.

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT,
THE BRIG

INDUSTRY,
OF 90 *TONS BURTHEN,*
COPPER BOTTOM,
Enquire of the Commander
ON BOARD,
OR AT THE
BOMBAY TAVERN.
Bombay 4th July 1818.

FOR LONDON,

TO TOUCH AT THE CAPE,
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

ANN,
600 TONS BURTHEN
WILLIAM REYNOLDS
(Late in the Hon'ble Company's service)
COMMANDER,
FOR PASSAGE ONLY:
APPLY TO
CAPTAIN REYNOLDS.
Bombay 4th July 1818.

FOR SALE,
A COMPLETE SET,
OF
MILITARY BAND
Musical Instruments,
WITH
BASS DRUM,
AND
BAND MUSIC,
FROM
MESSRS. CLEMENTI AND CO.
LONDON;
ALSO THE FOLLOWING;

CLARET from Messrs. CHATFIELD in half cases.
Port Wine from ditto in ditto.
Bottled Cyder in half cases.
Wryght's Bitters in ditto.
Spermaceti Candles in boxes.
For further particulars enquire of Mr. MCNAE, Forbes Street, opposite the Accountant General's office.

Bombay 4th July 1818.

For Sale,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

...errar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant,

SOME articles of furniture, Glass and Queens ware, some remaining boxes of French Barsac, Ratafie, Liquors &c.

At 12 o'clock will be sold an excellent Arab Buggy Horse, and several Saddle Horses.

Bombay the 4th June 1818.

A COMPILATION

Sanctioned and Patronised by His Excellency the Most Noble the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

OF

NAUTICAL Discoveries, Dangers at Sea, and the Observations of Navigators, tending to insure greater safety to East Indian Shipping in their Navigation, to be published in separate numbers, as subjects for publication arise, by Alexander George Paterson, Esq. encouraged by a Body of the Underwriters of this and of the Western side of India.

This work has been undertaken for the purpose of preserving and conveying to Navigators of East India Ships, such recent discoveries of dangers, and such other observations as may insure greater safety to Ships in the prosecution of their voyages: and thus to tend in preventing the losses of Property and Lives, that have in some instances arisen from the want of a better knowledge of existing dangers.

The price of each number of the work will be, viz.

To Subscribers, ... Sicca Rupees 4
To Non-Subscribers, .. Sicca Rupees 5

N. B. The first number is in the Press, and will be issued almost immediately.

A CARD.

Such Person or Persons as may be willing to become Subscribers to the above work, will be pleased to apply at the Office of Messrs. ANDERSON & CO.

Bombay 27th June 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN LEGGAN, commanding at Jaulnah, having taken charge of the effects of the late Lieutenant BILLAMORE of the 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, hereby gives notice, that, after paying funeral expences and servants' wages, he has this day remitted the residue to the Sub-Treasurer to the Government of Bombay.

Camp Jaulnah, 21*st June* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CRUSTNA ARZOONJEE having contracted with WITTOBA JUSWANJEE, and CALLIAN JUSWANJEE, carpenters, to buy their dwelling House, situated without the Town walls near SHAMOO CRUSTNA SINOY'S House, all persons who have any claim or demand are hereby apprized thereof, and directed to apply with the same to the purchaser within seven days from the date hereof. If they fail, their claims will not be admitted.

Bombay, 4th July 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of PANDOORUNGJEE SHAMSETT, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, having been granted, on the 22d day of June inst. by the Hon. the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAGONATH PANDOORANGSETT, SON and one of the Executors therein named; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 27th June 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of ALEIXO DE MELLO, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MARIA MARGARITA, the widow, and NICHOLAO' FERNANDES, both of Bombay aforesaid, Portuguese, the Executrix and Executor therein named; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 29th day of July 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament, of COLONEL WILLIAM EAST C. B., late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to CAPTAIN GEORGE GRANT of the said Hon'ble Company's said Service, on the same Establishment, Brigade Major to the Guicawar's Subsidiary Force, and who is an Executor named in the said will; all persons having demands on the Estate of the said deceased, are therefore requested to send in the same forthwith for adjustment, with copies of their securities (if any), to Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO. of Bombay, the Agents of the said Executor, and all those who stand indebted to the said Estate of the said deceased, are requested to make payment of their respective debts to the said Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co. without delay.

Bombay 25th June 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Lieut. HENRY GEO. CHRISTOPHER RODGERS, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 26th June 1818.

ADDITIONAL Subscribers to the DESATIR, patronized by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE REGENT, since the last publication.

THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS,
Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.

SIX COPIES

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Nicol, Lieut. Col. J.	1
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In England subscribers to the number of fifty have been acquired by the Editor's friends, ... 50.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

THE Managers of the Theatre have the satisfaction of announcing, that they have been able successfully to apply the late liberal contributions of part of the European public towards a complete re-establishment of that edifice. Those parts of it which had fallen to decay have been repaired, and the greater part of it rebuilt: the accommodations for the reception of the public have been considerably extended and greatly improved, and the whole establishment is about to be placed on an efficient and permanent footing.

Without this successful application of the means afforded by the liberality of the friends of the Drama, the society would soon have witnessed the total decay of the Theatre, and had occasion to regret the loss of the only place of public amusement of which this island can boast.

With the continued support of the friends and patrons of the stage, the managers hope, in the course of three months, to re-open the Theatre in a style of elegance, which would not be unworthy of the metropolis of the British empire.

Preparatory to this event, the managers will be happy to receive from their poetical friends any original addresses, which they may favor them with, suitable to the occasion; from which one or more, as circumstances may call for, will be selected for the purpose of being spoken on the night of the first performance.

As all cannot be chosen for this purpose, the managers reserve to themselves the privilege of publishing the

"REJECTED ADDRESSES."

The addresses to be forwarded without the names of the authors, or with the names sealed up in a separate paper, to the House-manager at the Theatre, on or before the 20th of August next.

It is particularly requested that whilst the interior decorations of the Theatre are in progress, gentlemen will kindly abstain from visiting the premises.

VIVANT REX ET REGINA

Bombay 1st July 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th June 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. Walter Scott of the Hon'ble Company's ship Canning to be an Acting Assistant Surgeon on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency until the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors be known.

Private John Bly, lately arrived as a recruit for the Hon'ble Company's Service, is transferred from the Military to the Medical Establishment, and appointed a Sub Assistant Surgeon until further Orders.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce the Surrender of the Fort of Vezeadrood (or Gheria) and of the remaining Forts in that District viz. Esswantghur, Omberghur, and Karipatam, to the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Imlack C. B.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that Rajahpoor has been taken possession of by the Troops under the Command of Lieut. Col. Imlack C. B.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to sea on sick certificate to D. Carnagie Esq. 2nd. member of the Medical Board, agreeably to the existing Regulations, and to allow him to be absent on that account for the period of six months from the date of Embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place Brevet Captain and Lieut. Brough of the European Regiment at the disposal of the sole Commissioner for the settlement of the Territories conquered from the late Paishwa.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

Quantity of Rain at Byculla in the month of June.

COMMENCING ON THE 10TH.

June.	Rain. Inches.	Deci.
10	0	20
11 }	2	30
12 }		
13	2	10
14	0	70
15	1	50
16	2	95
17	2	65
18	6	87
19	0	26
20		
21	1	34
22		
23		02
24		
25		
26		
27	0	13
28	0	63
29	0	48
30	0	41
Total	22	54

Bombay July 1st 1818.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of June 1818.

1818.		THERMOMETER 10 A. M.	THERMOMETER 1 P. M.	THERMOMETER 4 P. M.	BAROMETER 10 A. M.	BAROMETER 4 P. M.
June	date	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Inch dec.	Inch dec.
Monday.	1	86	86½	87½	30—02	29—92
	2	85½	87	88	30—02	29—95
	3	86	87½	88	29—91	29—92
	4	86	87½	88	29—85	29—91
	5	85	86½	86	29—94	29—83
	6	86	86	88	29—88	29—87
	7	86	87½	87½	29—85	29—82
	8	86½	88	88½	29—86	29—91
	9	87½	88½	89	29—92	29—88
	10	86½	87½	87½	30—02	29—86
	11	86½	88½	89½	29—93	29—85
	12	87½	87	87½	29—84	29—84
	13	89½	84	88	29—86	29—84
	14	89½	84½	84½	29—74	29—78
	15	80½	84½	89½	29—75	29—78
	16	84½	85½	85	29—73	29—74
	17	80	80½	82	29—84	29—82
	18	79	78½	79	29—83	29—84
	19	81½	82	82½	29—85	29—85
	20	83½	84	84	29— 2	29—74
	21	83½	84½	80½	29—84	29—78
	22	84	85	85	29—89	29—76
	23	84	85	85	29—82	29—78
	24	85	85½	85½	29—81	29—78
	25	84½	85	85½	29—82	29—82
	26	84½	85½	85	29—83	29—84
	27	85	85½	80½	29—84	29—93
	28	84	83½	83½	29—84	29—73
	29	83½	83½	82½	29—73	29—74
	30	82½	84	82½	29—76	29—78

THE

COURIER,

JULY 4, 1818.

By the arrival here, on Saturday evening last, of the Samarang, Capt. Gover, from Suez the 2d June, and Mocha the 16th June,

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

accounts from England of so recent a date as the 10th April reached this presidency. A very few papers only were received by this ship; amongst them Paris papers to 14th April and Malta Gazettes to the 8th May. The sum of the intelligence from Europe is very scanty, nor can we discover any thing either very important or interesting in it, beyond the prospect of the continuance of the blessings of peace. We have been favored with some extracts made, by a gentleman who came in the Samarang, from late English papers, which will be found in our subsequent columns under the head of "English papers."

The only English paper brought by the Samarang, with which we have been favored, is a Bell's Messenger of the 9th March, from which and from the Paris and Malta papers, we have made such extracts as the few hours they have been in our possession have allowed us.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is said to be very seriously ill, and in a declining state, occasioned by her excessive grief for the deplorable loss of her beloved daughter, the Princess Charlotte.

The Princess Elizabeth was married to the Prince of Hesse Homberg on the 7th April. Her Royal Highness is to remain some time in England.

The Duke of Cambridge was to be married early in April at Cassel.

It was reported that the Duke of Clarence had given the formal legal notice to the Privy Council of his intention to marry an English lady, Miss Wickham; but that, in consequence of the difficulties stated at an interview with the Ministers in obtaining the Royal assent to this marriage, His Royal Highness had desisted from his first intention, and had consented to a proposed alliance with a German Princess: offers were consequently sent off to the youthful Princess of Hesse, the granddaughter of the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

The Duke of Wellington was fired at in his carriage on the 11th February as he was entering his hotel at Paris. The wretch who fired the shot was in custody, and the police were pursuing their enquiries after his supposed accomplices.

Lord Palmerston had also been shot at and wounded by one Davis. His Lordship we are happy to find was not seriously hurt.

The old King of Sweden is dead and has been quietly succeeded by the Crown Prince, Bernadotte: Prince Oscar taking the oath of allegiance to his father, in which he was followed by the estates of the kingdom. Louis the 18th had acknowledged the new King of Sweden, Charles John.

The dispatches from Bombay, via Bussora and Constantinople, of the 27th Nov. and the 10th Dec. were received in Leadenhall street on the 1st April. Capt. Moore, who proceeded with dispatches from this presidency, via Suez, on the 26th Nov., arrived in London on the 24th March: and Capt. Fitzclarence, who embarked from this port the 7th February, had passed Malta on the 26th April in His Majesty's frigate Tagus. Capt. Fitzclarence would therefore probably reach England sometime in May.

We are sorry to observe that some parishes in Ireland were declared to be in a disturbed state.

Parliament adjourned on the 19th March and met again the 2d April.

The Russian squadron, sold to the Spanish government, at length has reached Cadiz harbour, where it anchored on the 21st February. Considerable doubts seem to be entertained, whether the Spanish government will be enabled to fit out an expedition by these ships.

We regret much to observe that Sir R. Croft has, in a moment of extreme mental agitation, committed suicide. This gentleman, who was the professional person immediately in attendance on the Princess Charlotte during her confinement which terminated so fatally, had labored since that unhappy event under heavy mental affliction. He had been called to attend the lady of Dr. Thackeray, a tedious labor rendered her situation alarming, and Sir Richard requested that another professional gentleman might be called in; their joint opinion was, that the lady would not survive. Sir R. C. retired in great agitation to a room in Dr. Thackeray's house, in which unfortunately were two loaded pistols, and with these he terminated his mortal existence. Ms. Thackeray was delivered by Mr. Herbert, but died, we are sorry to find, in a few days.

A very severe storm was experienced in England during the night of the 4th March, which had done considerable damage. The Asia, Greig, from this port was driven ashore near Ramsgate and lost her rudder, but she was got off without much damage to her cargo, altho' her hull received considerable injury. Many other vessels were lost, or sustained severe injury during the gale; and much property was destroyed on shore from the effects of the violence of the gale. The weather had been very stormy in February and March.

The William Pitt from this port arrived in the Downs on the 12th March. The Lonach had also arrived some time in March. The Regent, Wellbank, from Calcutta, and the General Stewart, and Waterloo, from Madras, reached England in February. The Princess Charlotte, which sailed from this port 6th Nov. had not arrived on the 3d April; accounts of her being at the Cape on her way home were received in London on the 31st March.

The Bombay Merchant sailed from Portsmouth for Bombay on the 27th March; and the wind being then fair, all the other outward bound ships were expected to get away at the same time. The James Sibbald was to proceed to Bengal, and does not come to this port as it was at first intended; she was off Ramsgate the 1st April.

The Lonach is coming out again to Bombay, and would sail towards the end of May. The Castle Forbes, and the Victory are also destined for this port, and would be despatched sooner. The Timandra for Batavia and Bombay cleared out the 5th March, she must have sailed about the 1st April.

The friends of Mr. Money will be happy to learn that this gentleman has become an elder Brother of the Trinity house.

Calcutta journals to the 10th ultimo and Madras papers to the 16th, have reached us during the last week. The former announce the recapture of the ex-rajah of Nagpore by a small detachment under Cornet Smalhage. Our Gazettes from Ceylon are to the 30th May, and from Prince of Wales's Island to 16th May; their contents are uninteresting.

We congratulate the lovers of the Drama on the highly promising state of our Theatre. They will observe by a notice in a former part of our paper that the edifice will be ready to be reopened in the course of a few weeks, when we have no doubt the Society will find ample reason to approve of the exertions which have been made for the complete re-establishment of the building in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the taste and skill of the Gentleman who planned the alterations, and has since undertaken the laborious duty of superintending their execution. The whole of the scenery and interior decorations are understood to be quite new, but we have heard it whispered, that the improvements in contemplation must remain in some degree incomplete, unless the efforts of the managers receive continued favor and support. The least difficulty they have to contend against is a superabundance of funds.

The Canning and Thomas Coutts, with the country ship Cornwallis, for China, and free trader Melpomene for London, will sail to-day; The Marquis of Huntly for China, Carron for Liverpool, Portuguese ship Princessa Carlotta for Macao, Shaw Allum for Mauritius, and Sophia for the Gulph of Persia, will proceed to sea to-morrow, if the weather permit them. The Duke of York, for China, we are informed, will not be ready these springs.

The quantity of rain which has fallen last month does not amount to one half of what fell during June last year, the number of inches which the rain gage gave for that year being inches 45.72, whilst for this it is only inches 22.54, difference, inches 23.18.

The ports of Alicante, Cadiz, Corunna and Santandar have been declared free ports by the Spanish Government.

We rejoice to learn that Captain Staunton has been nominated by the Most Noble the Marques of Hastings, an Honorary Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General; as a mark of His Lordship's high approbation of the undaunted gallantry, steady perseverance, and cool judgment, which distinguished this officer's conduct in the memorable action at Corygaum.

We insert a copy of the general order conferring this well merited and honorable mark of distinction.

GENERAL ORDERS,

ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Gorruckpore 26th May 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Head Quarters, Gorruckpore 26th May 1818.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marques of Hastings K. G. has been pleased to appoint Captain F. F. Staunton of the 2d Bat. 1st Regt. of Bombay Native Infantry, to be an Honorary Aid-de-Camp to his Lordship.

(Signed) J. YOUNG,
Sec. Gov. Genl. Mil. Dept.

Futteh Sing, whose death was officially announced in our Extra Courier of the 2d, was the brother of Anund Row the reigning Guicawar, and the presumptive heir to the Musnud. His career, short as it has proved, has not been unattended with the vicissitudes of fortune. Whilst living with his mother in the vicinity of Poona in the year 1803, they were seized by the late Jessevant Row Holkar, and joined that chieftain's army soon after his victory in the neighbourhood of that capital. The mother and son were subsequently transferred to the custody of a Patan Chief named Shamut Khan. When the alliance with the Baroda State was negotiated, it became an object of importance with the British Government to rescue the presumptive heir to the Musnud from the hands of the Patans. Measures were accordingly adopted to effect his release, and Shamut Khan agreed to ransom both mother and son for the sum of fifty thousand rupees; which was paid, and they were liberated in 1804.

Thereigning Guicawar being disqualified by a constitutional weakness of mind from conducting the laborious details of the State, the administration of affairs was entrusted to a commission of Government, of which Futteh Sing was nominated a member and invested with the office of PRETHEENIDDEE or MUTALIGY, in which capacity he acted in subordination to his elder brother, whose powers of sovereignty were in no degree superseded by that arrangement.

Futteh Sing married in 1807, but has no issue; his younger brother therefore, SYAJEE ROW GUICAWAR, who is now about 18 years of age, is the next in succession to the Government.

We are rejoiced to learn, that, through the influence of the Resident at Baroda, Futteh Sing's favourite wife was prevailed upon not to sacrifice herself on the funeral pile of her husband; an example which we trust will have its influence in checking, and ultimately abolishing that horrid practice, wherever the influence of the British Government may predominate.

We insert with pleasure the following copy of the division orders, issued by General Munro after the fall of Belgaum, with which our correspondent has favored us.

DIVISION ORDERS BY BRIG. GENERAL MUNRO.

COMMANDING RESERVE DIVISION.

Camp near Belgaum, 11th April 1818.

Brigadier General Munro congratulates the force on the capitulation of Belgaum yesterday evening, and thanks the officers and men for the cheerfulness with which they have supported the labours of the siege.

The strength of the place and the nature of the attack rendered the duties of the pioneers and the artillery unavoidably severe.

The Commanding officers request, that Captain Smithwaite, and the officers and men of the pioneer corps will accept his best thanks for the persevering labour with which they completed so long a line of approach and so many batteries.

His thanks are due in a peculiar degree to Lieuts. Lewis and Dickinson of the artillery, and the non commissioned officers and men of the corps, for the patience and spirit with which they carried on the duties of the batteries for so long a period without relief. Lieut. Lewis merits great praise for the example he has given of devotion to the public service throughout the siege.

The Commanding officer greatly admires the decision and judgment with which Lieut. Lewis, and Lieut. Walker, of the 2d Bat. 4th Regiment N. I. charged and drove into the fort, the party of the enemy which sallied to take advantage of the temporary confusion occasioned by the explosion at the masque battery on the 31st of last month. He must also notice with the highest approbation the zeal and gallantry of Lieut. Macky, of H. M. 53d regiment, who happened to be near the battery, in joining in the attack on the enemy on this occasion.

He is happy that he has again to express his high sense of the zeal and bravery of the detachment of H. M. 22d Light Drags. who have here, as well as at Badamy, rendered such essential service by doing duty in the batteries.

He must again on this, as on every former occasion, express how much he has been indebted to Lieut. Col. Newail for the judgment, zeal, and energy with which he has personally directed every operation.

We have also great pleasure in publishing the following copy of Division Orders issued by Br. Genl. Pritzler.

Camp near Chicorah, Tuesday 21st April
D. O. By Br. Genl. PRITZLER.

As Brigadier Genl. Pritzler, wi[th] deliver over the division to Br. Genl. [M]. avails himself of the present opportunity mark, that the expectation he formed of the composing it when he took the command in no instance been disappointed.

The cheerfulness evinced by every individu during the long and fatiguing marches and laborious duties which have been performed, was highly creditable, and he cannot convey his opinion of the discipline of the respective corps in stronger terms, than by observing, that he has never had occasion to reprimand or report to higher authority, any Officer, Non Commissioned Officer, or Private Soldier, during a period of 5 months.

To the Officers commanding brigades and corps he feels indebted for the attention they have paid to their respective commands, and for the promptness with which they have carried into effect every order that has been issued.

The Staff have done their duty to his entire satisfaction, and he requests that they will accept his thanks for the zeal they have shewn upon all occasions; he has therefore to lament that the nature of the service on which the division has been employed has not admitted of his bringing their names to the immediate notice of His Excellency The Commander in Chief, with the exception of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple and Lieut. Grant; but had not the duties of Major Cleaveland, Captain Cumming, Captain Lee and Doctor Searman, been conducted in the most exemplary manner, the division could not have performed the service it has.

To his personal Staff, the Br. Genl. feels under the greatest obligation. To Captain Jolly, for the correct and regular manner in which the duties of the Adjutant Genl's. Dept. have been conducted; and to Captain O. Donnoghue and Lieut. Dun for the manner in which the duties of the Quarter Master Genl's. Department have been performed; and to those Officers he feels greatly indebted for the constant assistance they have individually afforded him.

These his sentiments the Br. Genl. will feel it to be his especial duty to make known to Br. Genl. Munro.

We copy from the Gazette of the 1st instant the following Articles.

It has frequently been our pleasing province to notice the gallant conduct of the reformed horse, which under the command of Captain Davies, have rendered themselves so conspicious during the war. We have been favored with an account of the seizure of Gunputt Row, his family and followers by Rissaldar Mirza Nez Ali Beg Khan, who with 50 men went in pursuit of this predatory chieftain, and, after having marched 50 miles a day for four successive days, came up to the enemy, six times his number, and compelled them to submit. No casualties took place, and it may now be confidently hoped, that the Bheer district may be no longer infested by lawless banditti.

A private letter from General Malcolm's camp says, Bajee Row did not resign his high station without a great deal of struggling, and to the last, his Arabs, 2000 in number, were very unwilling to part with him, so much so, that when he took his final departure for Benares, they wished to detain him, under pretence of 70,000 rupees due to them as arrears of pay; our troops were in consequence drawn out, and they permitted him to proceed. As the negociation went on, it is said he regained his good humor, and eventually went off pretty well pleased.

A great deal of rain had fallen, but the detachment had crossed the Nerbuddah before it had filled.

On the 8th June, Nanderbar was taken possession of by Major Jardine's detachment.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. W. B. Forster, 2d Bt. 10th Rt.
Lieut. Col. Boye, Commanding Tannah.
DEPARTURE.]—Lieut. John Simpson, 1st Bt. 9th Rt

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.]—June 27th Ship Samarang, Capt. John Gover, from Suez the 1st June and Mocha, 17th June 1818.

DEPARTURES.]—June 29th Brig Johnny, Capt. R. Ballard, to Penang.

Ditto 30th Grab Ship Futtay Alvadood, Capt. W. Richardson, to Penang.

Ditto American Ship Fame, Commander Elisha Snow, to Providence.

July 2d Ship Partridge, Capt. Wm. Clarkson, to England, *Passenger* Mr. Ross.

Ditto American Ship Aurelia, Commander George Barker, to Boston.

Ditto Ship Columbus, Commander Oliver Blanchard, to Boston.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 8th, A Schooner arrived from ...ry, Passengers, Captain Arbuthnot,—10th ... Jessy, Capt. A. Landale, from Covelong, ...15th. Ship Argo, Captain S. C. Lyons, ... left 4th February.

...—June 10th, American Ship Edward, ...cy, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 2, Ship Ocean, S. Remmington, ...m London, New South Wales, 15th Feb. Batavia, ...th April, and Bencoolen, 14th May.

6. French Ship Leman, W. Berthault, from Nantz, 22d Dec. and Mauritius, 24th April.

Ship Hammon Shaw, J. S. Buckingham, from Muscat and Bombay, 19th March, and Madras, 21st May.

7, Ship Eliza, J. Pringle, from Persian Gulph. 10th March, Bombay and Madras, 27th May.

8, Ship Duches of Argyle, H. Cathrew, from China, 8th April, and Penang, 20th May.

Ship Moira, W. Horublow, from London, 24th Dec. Cape of Good Hope, 23d March, and Madras, 29th May.

Passengers per Moira, from London: Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes, Miss Charlotte E. Smith, Mr. John Barnes, Surgeon, and Mr. Andrew Robertson, from Madras.

Passengers per Dutchess of Argyle, from Penang: Mrs. Cooper and Childern, and Captain Cooper.

American Brig Hope, D' Crass, from Boston, 5th February.

DEPARTURES.—June 3, Brig Guide, J. Higgins, for Port Jackson.

5, Ship Almorah, W. McKissock, for London.

Ship Orient, J. Barclay, for ditto.

6' Ship Lord Eldon, J. T. Lamb, for ditto.

Ship John Inglis, J. Baillie, for ditto.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

ARRIVALS.—May 1st, Ship Syren, Thomas M'Donnell, from China, 5th April, Malacca, 27th ditto,—2d, Ship Nosso Senhor Primeiro Rey do Reino Unido, F. P. de Lemas, from Calcutta, 6th April,—7th, do. Persia, S. William, from Amsterdam, 28th October 1817, West Coast of Sumatra, 28th April,—14th, Ship Dutchess of Argyle, Hugh Cathrew, from Canton, 8th April, Malacca, 11th May.

DEPARTURES.—May 1, Cutter Howrah, B. Herring, for Calcutta; Passengers, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Gore and Family,—5, Brig Rattler, Henry Holton, for Gibraltar,—7, Ship Syren, Thos. M'Donnell, for Calcutta; Passenger, Lieut. G. Holmes, Bengal N. I.,—do. H. C. Ship General Harris, Geo. Welstead, Esq. Captain, for England; Passengers, Mrs. Elrington, Miss—Elrington.—8. Bark Camel, H. J. Breed, for Salem,—9, Ship Andromeda, A. V. Cortella, for China,—11, Brig Cauder Bux, Noq. Palloo, for Passier,—12, Ship Persia, S. Williams, for China,—15, Do. Argonaut, G. Hodges, for Salem,—do. Brig Babelcarrem, Shaik Hawall, for Malacca.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday last, 29th Ulto. at St. Peter's, Armenian Church, by the Reverend Mr. Michael, Lazar Joseph Esq. to Miss K. Mckertish, daughter of Arathoon Mckertish Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Malwan June 17th The Lady of Lieut. Col. Imlach, C. B. of a daughter.

At Seroor on the 27th ultimo, the Lady of Robert Wallace Esq. Medical Storekeeper, of a Son.

MADRAS

MARRIAGE.—On the 10th June at Arcot, Lieut. W. Murphy, of H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, to Miss Penelope Webber, daughter of Colonel Webber, of this Establishment.

DEATHS.—On the 2d June at Cannanore, Captain John Scott, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army. Those who knew the mutual affection of the two Brothers, will not be surprised that this amiable and respected officer, on the point of recovery from a serious disease, received a shock from the death of his Brother, not to be recovered—In the great loss which the Army has sustained of very valuable officers, none can be more lamented than the two abovementioned

On the 10th June Mrs Mary Mein, widow of the late Nicol Mein, Esq. third Member of the Medical Board.

On the 13th June after a few days severe illness Mrs. Christina J. Saody.

At Sea, on the 10th of April, Mr. G. Hodges, Chief Officer of the Ship Edward Strettel.

At Salem, on the 4th, after a short but severe illness Charles Carpenter Esq. Commercial Resident, having held that important station for 24 years.

He was distinguished in his public station by integrity, zeal and ability, as he was in the relations of private life by philanthropy, and every virtue which adorn the human character.

Thus respected and esteemed by all, his death is universally lamented as a public loss; which to those that had the pleasure of his friendship or acquaintance has proved a most afflicting calamity.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—On the 3d June the Lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a Daughter.

On the 5th June the wife of Mr. Joseph Savigny of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the 31st May, the Lady of E. C. Lawrence, Esq. C. S. of a Son.

MARRIED.—On 6 June at the Roman Catholic Church Mr. Gonsalves to Miss Compos.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 16th Feb. at Lambeth Place by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury—The Right Hon. Lord Clive, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Powis, to Lady Lucy Graham 3d daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose. The happy couple left town for the Duke of Northumberland's seat, Sion house; where they intend residing for some time. The Bride is in her 20th year the Bridgroom in his 28th.

On the 12th Feb. at St. James by the Revd. the Deans of Canterbury, Richard S. H. Potter Esq. to Miss Noyes, Eldest daugater of C. Noyes Esq. (merch.) Liverhool.

Ditto Yesterday at Barking church London Mr. H. Lovall of Ridgway Dorset) to Miss Elenor Evans of Hampstead.

At Mary le bone Sir Jeremiah Dickson, to Jemmima second daughter of Thos. L. Brooke Esq. of Mere hall Cheshire.

At Arbroak Geo. Dow Shoemaker aged 24, to Miss Peggy Chapple aged 64, the antiquated bride is possessed of Property and the torch of Hymen is suspected to have been kindled at the altar of Mammon.

DEATHS.—At Edinburg of a typhus fever, Sir John Anstru- ther, Bart. M. P.

At St. Helena R. Leach Esq. aged 65 years much regretted by those who knew him.

Lieut. Col. Erskine, Lord Erskine's youngest son, on his passage to Ceylon.

At his house in South Audley St. The Hon. Sir Geo. Berkley G. C. B. This gallant admiral was the first person we believe who gave the popular toast, a long Pull, a strong Pull and a Pull altogether.

Lately at Yarmouth, aged 84, Mr. Robert Oliver. He was a petty officer on board His Majesty's ship Oxford, in 1756, and was with a party of seamen and marines attacking the Heights of Abraham, to favour the approach of Genl. Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec, in that year,

At Colsterworth, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Taylor, formerly a farmer of that place, and only surviving relative of the great Sir Isaac Newton, who was born at the little hamlet at Wolsthrope, attached to that parish.

The 20th ultimo a woman, named Maria Charlotte Cario, in the Hospital of Narmur, aged 109 years and nine mouths. She preserved to the last moment all her mental faculties, and had a great appetite; she never was ill.

The gallant Hetman of the Cossacks, Count Platoff, lately died at Novotscherk ask. The honest ardour with which this brave and loyal Chief led on his irregular bands to the defeat and discomfiture of the unprincipled tyiant of Europe reflects immortal honour upon his memory, and will hand his name down to posterity as one of his high rank among the illustrious Heroes of his day. Nothing could more strongly prove his honest detestation of the ferocious enemy and unrelenting ravager of his country, than his promising his daughter in marriage to any man who would bring the unprincipled Napoleon a prisoner to his camp. He died at a very advanced age, Peace to his illustrious manes!

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

30th May 1818.

The most interesting intelligence from the Interior, where no event of much importance has lately taken place, is contained in letters from Lieut. Col. Kelly dated the 8th Instant at Ahapola and the 19th Instant at Badulla, where he arrived the day before. All the Post in Bintenne and Wellassy, from which it was judged expedient to withdraw the troops, had been evacuated, and the sick with the stores, ammunition and provisions had been all removed into the permanent positions on the line between Batticaloa and Badulla, without any loss except a few men wounded, none dangerously, on the march from Bintenne to Ahapola.

The capture of the Kohukumbera Ratteralle had not produced the effect of bringing in any of his family or any Chief of consequence: he has been so often respited that it will probably not be thought proper now to put his sentence in execution; it is most likely he will be sent prisoner to Colombo.

Although we cannot announce yet the gratifying intelligence of a general diminution of the sick in Kandy, we have the pleasure however of stating that none of the sick Officers are considered to be in danger, and most of them are in a fair way of recovery: Major Baily will probably in a few days come down to Colombo for change of air: it may be remarked, as many erroneous notions prevail about the climate of Kandy, that almost all the sick there are brought in from Detachments and Out-posts.

We believe it is rare that any serious illness has originally begun in Kandy, where the air seems to be no less healthy than the temperature is moderate and pleasant.

On the 2d Inst. a most heroic instance of gallantry was displayed by a Private Soldier of the 73d, who sacrificed his own life rather than desert his wounded companion. A small party, going from Taldenia to Badilla, was attacked by a great number of Rebels, lurking as usual in the Jungle, when a Private in the 73d had his thigh broken by a musquet ball. He fell and was of course unable to move. To the Soldier who attempted to assist him, he said, "It is of no use, you must leave me here to die." "No," cried his comrade, "I will never leave you." He was as good as his word, and remained with the wounded man, defending him as well as he could by a constant fire, until overpowered by their barbarous enemy, whose courage increased as the danger was diminished, both were killed. There are, no doubt in the 73d and in every other Regt. in H. M.'s service, many Soldiers, who would expose themselves readily to the most imminent danger for the chance of saving a comrad's life. But this man encountered certain death, for the sake of a brother Soldier without a hope of success: his noble spirit could not bear to inflict the cruel pang, which his wounded helpless companion must have felt on seeing his last friend retreating and the savage Kandians rushing on to his destruction; the name of this gallant fellow was Pitcairne; and it well deserves to be kept in remembrance, associated with an action that does honour to human nature. He has left a Widow.

Madras Intelligence.

The Head Quarters of our gallant Army, will be re-established at the Presidency about the beginning of next week. Bearers are posted for His Excellency the Commander in Chief, but the General is not expected at the Ameer Baug, before the 24th instant.

The drawing of the Madras Lottery continued on Friday and yesterday. The following are the results in regard to prizes of 100 Pagodas and upwards.—The fickle Goddess has hitherto been very sparing in the distribution of her favors.—The Wheel is unusually rich for this late period of drawing.

Fifth Day, Friday.—Nos. 4620 6169 and 6027, Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each, and Nos. 5763 and 4386, Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Sixth Day, Monday.—No. 3566, a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas, and No. 6737, a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

The Free Trader Argo, Captain Lyon, from Liverpool 4th of February, came in yesterday—She brings no news.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. James Cassin and Mr. E. Cassin.

[*Madras Courier* 16, *June*.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs.	BUY. ANS.	— JUNE 9TH, 1818. —	SELL. Rs.	SELL. ANS.
5	12	Six per Cent. Loan	Rs.	ANS.
		Obligation. Disc.	6	4

Government Gazette Extraordinary.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, June 9, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Despatch from the Resident at Nagpore, announcing the storm of the fortified city of Chanda, on the morning of the 20th ultimo, by the force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Adams, C. B. be published for general information.

To C. Lushington, Esq. Acting Secretary to the Government, in the Political Department at Fort William.

Sir, I have the honor to transmit for the notice of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council, the Duplicate of my letter of this date to Mr. Secretary Adam. I have &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. JENKINS, Resident.

Nagpor, May 22, 1818.

DUPLICATE.

To J. Adam, Esq. Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor General.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit for the notice of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, the enclosed Copy of a letter from Lieut. Colonel Adams, to my address under date the 20th Instant, I have, &c.

(Signed) R. JENKINS, Resident.

Nagpore, May 22, 1818.

COPY, No. 263.

To R. JENKINS, *Esq. Resdt. at Nagpore.*

Sir,—It is with peculiar satisfaction I have the honor to report for your information, that the large fortified city of Chanda was stormed this morning a little after 5 o'clock, that the Breach was carried with a spirit and energy I have never seen exceeded, and that in little more than an hour, the whole of this extensive capital was in the possession of Colonel Scott, who gallantly conducted the assault, & the brave Troops under his Command.

I am most happy to add the loss has not been severe. Captain Charlesworth, Lieutenant and Adjutant Watson, Lieutenants Fell and Casement, are the only Officers wounded. I shall do myself the pleasure of transmitting my detailed account by to-morrow's Dawk. I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS,

Lieut. Col. Comg. N. S. force

Head Quarters, Camp Chanda, May 20, 1818.

(A True Copy,)

(Signed) J. BAYLEY, Asst Mil. Dept.

By Command of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON, Act. Sec. to the Govt.

We have likewise the pleasure of announcing the re-capture of the Rajah of Nagpore, by a party of the 8th Cavalry under the command of Cornet Smallpage.

[*Asiatic Mirror June* 10,

We are much grieved to learn that Mr. Hull, of the house of Palmer and Co. died on his passage to the Cape. We are also sorry to observe that that the health of the Honorable Mr. Stuart had not improved from the voyage. The Honorable Mr. Seton however, is said to have happily derived considerable benefit.

[*Bengal Hurkaru June* 6,

Extract of a letter, dated Jessore, May 24, 1818.

"On Sunday last, a most melancholy accident happened about 3 or 4 coss from hence; a man returning from Cudjora-hout or market, with provision for his family, was struck dead, and his basket and clothes were singed by lightening; as also about 2 coss from hence 4 bullocks and a small mare met the same fate on the above day. Rain and hail in abundance, the stones (some of them) were the size of a hen's egg. We had a very heavy squall from the North West, which lasted for hours, and I regret to say, laid waste a number of the huts of the poor and unfortunate natives."

We congratulate our Readers on informing them, that a letter from Ghazeepore, (dated the 20th ultimo,) has just been received in Town, announcing the satisfactory intelligence that accounts had been received that day of the recapture of the Nagpore Ex-Rajah by Cornet Smallpage, and a party of the 8th Native Cavalry.

[*India Gaz. June* 8.

Prince of Wales Island Intelligence.

PENANG.

PENANG GAZETTE,—APRIL 25, 1813.

BORNEO PIRATES.

The following translation of a letter lately received by a most respectable Merchant of this Island, has been obligingly communicated to us by a Friend, with whom we entirely agree in thinking it may chance to be of use in putting our Eastern Navigators on their guard against these treacherous and piratical people. In which hope we lose no time in making it public:

"We, the Crew of the brig Curious, Captain Mitchell, belonging to D. Augustin Escarella, beg to state to you, that we are 12 in number, that we sailed from Manilla under the Spanish Flag, (Sister to the English Flag,) on the 1st of February 1818, with the view of selling our cargo. On the 8th of the same month we anchored in the harbour of Sambas, where we were visited by the Sultan & other Malays, one of whom, the Datoo, promised to be security for the safety of the Crew. He told us that he had a Brother, King of Sarasan, who had written him a letter desiring him if there should be any vessel in Sambas, to send her to Sarasan and he could provide a whole Cargo. In fine he offered to go with the vessel that she might not be annoyed. He accordingly embarked with 12 Malays, and we sailed for Sarasan, where we arrived in 5 days. The Datoo went on shore & returned about 12 o'clock at night, saying he had 900 Pikuls of Beechu de Mar, and 20 Pikuls of Bird's Nests. At day light he invited the Captain to go on shore to weigh the Beechu de Mar. The supercargo went in a Boat with 4 sailors and 4 Chinamen. Captain Mitchell went in the Launch with 9 sailors. About 10 o'clock in the day, about 8 Boats full of Malays came on Board—and at 12 they began to murder the Crew—We who remain are 12 in number, who entreat of you to restore us to our friends, &c."

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1818.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Jan. 19.

GENERAL MINA AGAIN.

Captain Gantz, arrived here last evening in the schr. Elizabeth, 28 days from Campeachy, states, that a few days before sailing, advices were received there of Gen. Mina's having been executed in the neighbourhood of Mexico, on account of which the town was brilliantly illuminated. Captain G. further states, that it was asserted and fully credited, that the followers of Mina were either dispersed or annihilated; of course, the cause of the Patriots in Mexico must be in a most forlorn state.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

BELL'S MESSENGER,

9TH MARCH.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

March 4th.

Notice is hereby given, that the Court will go into Mourning, on Sunday next, the 8th inst. for his Majesty the late King of Sweden.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 3d.

INDEMNITY BILL.

Lord Holland rose, before the House went into a Committee on the Indemnity Bill, to ask one or two questions of the Noble and Learned Lord on the woolsack, with a view to proceed in the discussion with greater dispatch. It was not his intention then to oppose the object or principle of the Bill, but he was desirous of knowing what its object really was. His Lordship, therefore, wished particularly to ask the Noble and Learned Lord :—1st. Whether a person discharged by authority of the Secretary, or a magistrate, without any bill of indictment having been thrown out by a Grand Jury, or acquittal on trial, or an *noli prosequi*, can be held to be discharged according to law? 2. Would a discharge by the Secretary of State prevent the person from being again arrested on the same charge? 3. Could a person discharged by the Secretary of state insert in his declaration, on bringing an action, that there was an end of the suit against him? These were important questions, and he thought them worthy of their Lordships' consideration, on grounds totally independent of the Bill before them.

The Lord Chancellor expressed a wish that the Noble Lord had given his questions to him for consideration before he called on him to answer. He did not mean to say he was so great an adept in the Criminal Law as to be able to answer a variety of questions put to him *instanter*. He was not sure he could remember the points stated by the Noble Lord. In the first place, he might say this bill was framed on the principle of previous Indemnity Bills. When the Habeas Corpus was suspended three times in the reign of King William, the Ministers stated that their acts were illegal, but they were acts so much for the benefit of the public, that all suits against them ought to be made vexatious. The principle of the bill which was adopted in the year 1801, was a just principle, viz. it was necessary for the public advantage that the names of persons giving information, which led to the salvation of the State, should not be disclosed. His Lordship did not consider a man duly discharged according to Law, when discharged by a Magistrate, without investigation of the charge against him, but that was precisely the case which required indemnity. Would any man say, when ten or twelve thousand men were riotously sitting out at Manchester, to come to London, it was not the duty of a Magistrate to say that should not be done? If any of those persons were apprehended, and afterwards discharged by the Magistrate, it was not a discharge according to Law, as between the King and the prisoner? but no person would say it was not a case in which indemnity ought to be given.—On the question whether it was a legal proceeding to liberate persons on giveng their recognizance to appear from Term to Term, that modes of proceeding had been sanctioned at all times by the greatest Judges in the King's Bench. His Lordship himself, when Attorney-General, acted upon that process, which indeed, was known to the best lawyars to be regular practice. The Noble and Learned Lord concluded by assuring the House that he should again examine the subject, and if it appeared that he had made an erroneou statement, he should be ready to give furthe explanation.

The House then went into a Committee on the Indemnity Bill, the enactments of which, after a considerable discussion, were agreed to, with various amendments, and the Bill ordered to be reported.—Adjourned.

March 4th.

INDEMNITY BILL.

The Habeas Corpus Indemnity Bill was reported; and the amendments made in the Committee of Tuesday night agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a clause, to obviate the objection made by the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the Committee, to that relative to Ireland. This amended clause extends the indemnity for arrests in Ireland only to cases in which the arrests had been made for offences charged to have committed in England.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Thursday; and the Lords were also ordered to be summoned.—Adj.

March 5.

INDEMNITY BILL.

Lord Auckland rose on the order of the day for the third reading of this bill, and expresed himself so much dissatisfied with it, that he should move the bill be re-committed, in order that it might be amended. The whole foundation of the bill, as it stood, was repugnant to British law. The innocent man was to be branded with infamy, while the Spy was protected. The Noble Lord was willing to concede indemnity to his Majesty's Ministers and Magistrates, but could not bring his mind to consider informers entitled to the same indemnity, He concluded by moving the bill be re-committed.

Lord King adverted to the argument in favour of the Bill, namely, that it was necessary to protect the Magistracy and others, who were supposed to have done no more than their duty. He asked whether the laws were inefficient? Was justice no longer awake, and were the Lords to conclude that assassihation would ensue without this Indemnity Bill? His Lordship thought there was no necessity for it, and if persons were allowed to meet their accusers, face to face, no inquietude would occur. It was consistent with the spirit of the Constitution to prosecute openly, and if informers were protected for making private accusations, the Government of the country might justly be termed an Inquisitorial Government. Unfortunately the public mind had been of late much agitated and dissatisfied with respect to lenity shewn to, perhaps, the worst characters. If Brock, Pelham, and Vaughan were entitled to pardon, Oliver certainly ought not to be prosecuted. The Noble Lord supported the motion of his Noble Friend. He thought the Bill ought to be recommitted, to enable the House to see whether they had not exceeded their power, in giving indemnity to informers.

Earl Bathurst opposed the motion. With respect to informations, which had been the subject of so much animadverson—no man had been apprehended under the Suspension Act, but upon information taken on oath. His Majesty's Government had acted consistently in the exercise of the authority vested in them, and they were entitled to indemnity in the way the Bill gave it.

Earl Grosvenor said, not withstanding many attempts had been made to defend the character of informers, they were not respectable, neither ought their names to be concealed. Informers in Courts of Law were protected, but who ever heard of their names bing concealed. The Noble Earl protested against the Bill altogether' because his Majesty's Ministers had not made out a case for a Bill of Indmnity.

Several other Lords delivered their sentiments *pro* and *con*, and Lord Auckland's motion being negatived, the Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 2.

POLICE OFFICERS' REWARDS.

Mr. Bennet brought forward his motiou respecting the rewards given by Acts of Parliament to Police Officers, &c. on the apprehension and conviction of criminals. He should move the repeal of the Acts alluded to, and the amendment of the law on the subject: and in doing this he thought he was only complying with that evidence which had been laid before the Police Committee. It was notorious, he said, that criminal and dishonest characters were allowed to range at large till they were of "weight," as it was called; that was, till they were worth 40*l*. This was a dreadful state of things, leading to the encouragement of crime, to the bringing up of juvenile depredators, that they might afterwards be sacrificed, to the violation of laws and the stretching of evidence, and to the formation of conspiracies to entrap others into the commission of crime. This species of offence was not new. In 1786 a conspiracy was developed which had led to the destruction of *seventy* persons, and in 1772, a similarly dangerous conspiracy was unfolded. Such cases as had transpired in the cases of Brock, Pelham, Vaughan, &c. was recently discovered in the instances of Kelly and Spicer, where the execution of the law had been most properly suspended. That conspiracy as yet had not been so satisfactorily established as the one in which Vaughan and others had been engaged, but the interferrence of Government had been properly directed. It unhappily proved, what he from his conscience believed, that similar conspiracies were every hour at work; and certainly some offer ought to be made to check such dreadful traffic in human liberty and life. In the Bill which he wished to introduce, he proposed to repeal the rewards granted for apprehensions and convictions, except in two instances;—the Tyburn ticket was to be continued, but it was not to be transferable; and the reward of 40*l*. was to be granted to the executors where an individual was killed in pursuit of highwaymen, &c. He also proposed to introduce a clause to empower Courts to grant remuneration for witnesses, &c.—Leave was then given to repeal and amend Statutes respecting rewards.

Tuesday, March 3.

The Bank Tokens Bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

LORD SIDMOUTH'S CIRCULAR.

Mr. BENNET presented a petition from Jonathan Buckley, of Warrington, Lancashire, pamphlet bookseller, complaining of arrest and severities exercised under Lord Sidmouth's Circular—a proceeding which the Hon. Member considered as most unwarrantable. The petitioner had sold a "Political Litany," after which he was seized, sent to prison, loaded with irons, handcuffed, &c. and after several months confinement, he was discharged on his own recognizance. His books in the shop were scized, and several of them had not yet been returned; but the petitioner had before his arrest ceased to sell the parodies, he having learned that high authorities deemed them improper. At the time of the seizure not one parody was found in the house. He prayed for redress for nineteen weeks' severities and imprisonment—Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. BENNET after presenting a similar petition from Samuel Billing, of the same place, complaining of like severe proceedings, and which was ordered to be printed, wished to know whether it was the Attorney General's intention to bring these two persons to trial, after the three acquittals of Mr. Hone, the principal.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied, that as no notice had been given the parties, they would not be bound to attend the assize.

Mr. BENNET said this was no satisfactiory answer; did not the Attorney-General deem it to be his duty to bring these two persons to trial?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that he could not say whether or not he should urge trials, because as libel was an intricate question, what had passed did not prove to him that it might not under other circumstances be proper to prosecute for publication. Mr. Hone proved, what he believed was true, that publication was soon suspended when the parodies were complained of, and that fact might have weighed with the Juries; but others within a few doors of Mr. Hone, after the verdicts, set up the right to circulate the poison. He only meant to say, that because of Mr. Hone's acquittal, he did not feel himself bound not to prosecute others for similar offences.—*(Hear.)*

After some further observations from Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Brougham, and Lord Castlereagh, the petition was ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Lord ALTHORP, brought forward his promised motion. It was not likely that things could go on in the present form; the income must be raised to meet the expenditure, or the expenditure must be lowered to meet the income; it was impossible long to pursue the existing system of borrowing. As taxation had appeared long ago to have reached its summit, but little could be expected from the imposition of new duties; and as the Country could not bear any additional duties, he thought nothing was left for them to do but to effect retrenchment. *(Hear.)* He fixed on the Army as the first fit object for reduction, because there they beheld the largest expenditure. He saw no reason for such immense military establishments. He should ground his Motion on existing necessities, and as compared with the establishments of 1786, the third year after the American War. The Noble Lord opposite did not like the precedent of 1792—he would therefore abide by that of 1786. There was a large military force now in Ireland, but since that part of the kingdom was to be treated as a conquered country, he should not require any diminution of the force there. For that treatment Ministers must be responsible. The fact was as he had asserted it. But no such consideration applied to England, and yet there were 24,000 troops for England, Guernsey, &c. more than were granted by the establishment of 1786. There was no occasion for the increase of the 20,000 men which he found to be required for England. On the Continent there was a large army formed by the Allied Powers that could put down any sudden rising; and the United States had only 8000 troops, so that our Colonies could not contribute to the motive for keeping up a large army; then what objection could there be to a reduction of 5000 men, at least, which would be a saving of 180,000l. a sum that was of some consequence to the country in its present condition. He lamented that there was so much difference in the conduct of the Government towards the army and the navy. *(Hear!)* The army was encouraged, whilst the navy was neglected. He concluded with moving, that, instead of 113,600 men, fixed in the Mutiney Bill, there be introduced the amount of 108,600 men.

Mr. C. W. WYNN, although he concurred in the sentiments of the Noble Lord, could not agree to the motion. He thought it was an inconvenient course to pursue.

Mr. BANKES contended that the House had full power over part of the Bill so long as it was before them, and maintained that the best course of proceeding was that pointed out by the Noble Lord. If the House would but agree to the motion, he doubted not that Parliament would take pretty good care that Ministers should not exceed what was voted for the Government.—*(Hear, hear.)*

Lord PALMERSTON said, that the establishment had already been reduced as much as it was possible to effect. He was not for governing by the sword; but he contended that the increase of the population and of manufactories required the addition to the forces which had been asked. There were no other means of preserving the lives and property of those who could not protect themselves.—*(Hear.)*

Mr. Ord, Lord Nugent, and Mr. Warre strongly supported the motion for a reduction of the army.

A division afterwards took place. The numbers were—For the motion, 42—Against it, 63—Majority against the motion, 21.

[The number constituting the "glorious minority," was deemed to be of so triumphant a character, that on its being announced, there was loud cheering amongst those who formed it.]

Mr. CROKER having obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Acts granting rewards relative to the Longitude, and the remaining Orders being disposed of, the House adjourned to Monday.

PROTEST

Drawn up by Lord Erskine, and signed by his Lordship and the other Lords as below, and entered on the Journals of the House of Lords, against the Indemnity Bill.

DISSENTIENT,

Because it is manifest that there has been no widely spread traitorous conspiracy, nor even any extensive disaffection to the Government, since the Secret Committee, whose report is the sole foundation of this proceeding, do themselves express their satisfaction in delivering their decided opinion, "that not only the country in general, but in those districts where the designs of the disaffected were the most actively and unremittingly employed, the great body of the people had remained untainted even during periods of the greatest internal difficulty and distress;" stating further as facts, "that the insurgents were not formidable by their numbers, though actuated by an atrocious spirit, and that though the language used by many persons engaged in this enterprise, and particularly by their leaders, left no room to doubt that their objects were the overthrow of the established Government, yet that such objects were extravagant when compared with the inadequate means which they possessed; and that not finding their confederates had arrived, as expected, to their support, and that in the villages thro' which they passed a strong indisposition being manifested against their cause and project, some of them had thrown away their pikes before the military appeared, and that on the first shew of force had dispersed—their leaders attempting in vain to rally them."

2d.—Because in such a state of things so consolingly described by the Committee, and so almost ludicrously destructive of every idea of an armed rebellion, or dangerous insurrection, more especially against a Government supported by such an untainted people, and such an immense military force, we cannot but think that a different and less alarming course ought in wise policy to have been pursued, and that tranquillity might have been equally restored by a vigorous execution of the ordinary laws & the exertions of a vigilant Magistracy, without any suspension of the public freedom, since it is the prompt selection and speedy execution of a few palpable offenders, rather than delayed proceedings against numbers upon doubtful testimony, that invest the Courts of Justice with a salutary terror and force.

3d Because the departure from this just and judicious mode of proceeding, gave an indiscriminate importance to the accused, whilst it exposed the administration of the Government to a dangerous disrespect.

4th.—Because even when the Act of Habeas Corpus is suspended, none on that account ought to be apprehended upon questionable suspicion, or, to use the language of the Report, upon "such expectations of evidence as Ministers have unvoidably relinquished," but upon such grounds only as would be just warrants for arrests and trials in ordinary times, the only legal effect of the Suspension being that it suspends the deliverance of the accused: we think, therefore, that a general Indemnity for such numerous along imprisonments, ought not even to have been proposed to Parliament, until an open and impartial investigation had taken place.

5th.—Because, from the mistaken principle of this Bill, malicious and meritorious illegality are equally protected, on the false and unfounded assumption that informations ought to be indiscriminately and perpetually secret, but even if we could agree that whilst traitorous conspiracies are actually in force, and extraordinary powers are in action for their suppression, secrecy could in all cases be justified, yet we never could consent to its continuance after order was restored; the laws being then sufficient to protect good subjects for having honestly discharged their duties, and because holdiug out such general prospects of Indemnity is a dangerous encouragement to mercenary Informers, who make an infamous traffic in the lives and liberties of mankind, deceiving and disgracing the Government, whilst they betray the innocent whom they accuse.

6th.—Because it is not the occasional resort to such secret and impure sources of evidence in cases of obvious necessity, but the systematic encouragement of it, which we conceive is sanctioned by this Bill, that we protest against and condemn, since the successful prosecutions of the worst traitors and libellers can bring no security to the Government of this country, unless the conduct of its Ministers and of its Parliament, by a faithful adherence to the free principles of the Constitution, shall constantly expose the malignity of their treasons and the falsehood of their libellous complaints.

ERSKINE,	KING,
AUCKLAND,	CARNARVON,
VASSAL HOLLAND,	GROSVENOR,
LANSDOWN,	LAUDERDALE,
ROSSLYN,	MONTFORD.

We learn by private letters from Paris, that a confident belief is entertained there of a Treaty having been actually concluded between the allied Sovereigns and France for the evacuation of the French territory by the Army of Occupation in

he approaching summer, and for the arrangement of the debt due to the Allies. The sum fixed is said to be 30 millions of annuities (or 600 millions of francs), between 24 and 25 millions sterling. A Company of French Bankers, at the head of whom is M. Lafitte, is said to have contracted for the French Loan.

By accounts received from Algiers, it appears, that no insult has been offered to the English Consul, though the conduct of the Dey has been outrageous. He has carried off several youths and girls of the Jewish nation, and also a Christian girl, whom he has forced to embrace the Mahomedan religion, and has taken the females into his Haram. He is not very friendly with the Consuls, and it is believed to be his intention to make war against Spain and Sardinia, as he has lately confiscated three Spanish and one Genoese cargoes under the most frivolous pretext.—The plague increases in the town, and the deaths are about 30 a day. It has reached Oran and its neighbourhood, where its ravages have been dreadful.

It is most gratifying to learn, that our internal commerce begins once more to wear a cheerful aspect; there is scarcely an article at present manufacturing, whether in cottons, silks, or woollens, which does not obtain an advance in price; and in Scotland, we learn they are paying a considerable advance in wages, to get goods forward.

THE HURRICANE OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

On Wednesday night, the Metropolis was visited by a storm more violent than any we remember for some years past. The wind began to blow from S. to S. W. about eight o'clock, a perfect hurricane, accompanied with rain and at times with lightning, & raged with increasing fury until near one, when a temporary abatement took place, which was followed by occasional squalls till between three and four o'clock. We regret to learn, that this tremendous storm has been productive of considerable damage and loss of lives in various parts of the town.—Between half-past ten and eleven o'clock at night, the following accident occured, at the house of Lady Hayes, No. 18, Somerset-street. The cook, footman, house-maid, lady's maid, and charwoman, had just sat down to supper, when the door-bell suddenly rang. The footman rose, for the purpose of opening it, but had only proceeded a short distance along the passage, when he was alarmed by a loud and tremendous crash, resembling that of the falling of a house. He instantly ran back, but was unable to proceed farther than the end of the passage, for where the kitchen had stood but a moment before, was now but one mass of ruins. The alarm was given, and the neighbours flocked to the spot, when it appeared that a wall, forty feet high, had fallen on the kitchen (which was in the yard), and broken through the roof. Three persons were missing; viz. Mary Marentie, the cook; Mary Dinch, the housemaid; and ——— Smith, the laundress. The utmost exertions were instantly used to clear away the ruins, and after some time the body of Mary Marentie, the cook, was taken out, with the head dashed to atoms, and the body disfigured almost beyond identity! The other bodies were also dug out, and a surgeon sent for. On examination of the bodies of Smith and Dinch, some signs of life were apparent, although they were most dangerously bruised. Smith had her thigh broken, and was burnt about the shoulders. Mary Dinch was burnt much worse, but had no limb fractured, from which it is conjectured that they fell on or near the grate, in which was fire. They are, however, recovering. An inquisition has since been held on the body of Mary Marentie, and a verdict of Accidental Death returned. The following are among the numerous other consequences of the storm:—Mr. Short, a builder, had two houses almost finished near the turnpike gate in the New Cut, Lambeth, and they both fell about eight o'clock. A lady and gentleman were a few minutes before taking shelter within the premises from the storm, and it is not ascertained whether they were buried in the ruins. Several passengers had a narrow escape. At half-past ten o'clock, as Mr. Rinnard, one of the Magistrates of the Thames Police, was sitting in his back parlour, at his house in Holborn, with Mrs. Kinnard and his two daughters, a stack of chimnies fell in upon them. They had just a moment's time, and a moment only, for escape. The chair in which Mr. Kinnard was sitting was broken into shivers, as well as the flap of the table on which he was leaning. The assistant also, who was sitting in the counting house, narrowly escaped with his life. We are happy to find that none of the family are actually injured. What makes the above case very remarkable is this,—that if Mr. Kinnard had not instantly quitted his chair when he heard the noise he must have been killed; and if Mr. Bradford, the assistant, had quitted his, he would have infallibly been killed.—The wall of an old building on the eastern side of the avenue to the Waterloo Bridge also came down with a dreadful crash. An iron tube, 20 feet in height; affixed to Mr. Bryant's hat-manufactory in Westminster, for the purpose of conveying away the smoke, to prevent its annoying the neighbourhood, was blown down. At a house in King-street, Borough the entire roof was blown in, and the fabric was otherwise materially injured. The house of Mr. Thatcher, 18, Union-street, Chelsea, experienced a similar fate. It fell in upon Mr. Thatcher, as he was seated by his fire-said reading and he was buried in the ruins. An immediate alarm being given, the neighbours set about removing the rubbish, and he was got out alive, but so seriously injured, that it was found requisite to convey him to St. George's Hospital. The carriage of the Prince of Hesse Homburgh was actually lost for a time. When the servants went to put the horses to, at the time appointed, to take his Serene Higeness from Almack's, they were thrown into considderable alarm at finding it removed from its station in the King's Mews, and it was some time before it was discovered in an obscure corner, at the bottom of the Mews, near Cockspur-steeet. The wind had blown it a distance of nearly one hundred yards. A piece of lead, upwards of two cwt. was blown off from the roof of Surgeon's-hall, Lincoln's Inn-fields. At the east end of the town several shells of houses, with some nearly finished, but of slight construction, were levelled with the ground. Several trees were blown down in St. James's Park, and in other quarters. The streets in all parts of the town were strewed with fragments of chimnies, chimney-pots, tiles, &c. The roof of a house in Pander-street, Mary-le-bonne, was blown off: providentially, only one person was hurt, though there were nine sleeping in the garrets. Another roof was blown off in Union-street, and an aged female, the only resident of the attic, escaped. Stretton's ale-brewery was partly unroofed, and much mischief occasioned by the rubbish falling on sky-lights, &c. The upper part of the house, 22, Well street, was blown in The screams of a female, the only resident, being heard, a ladder was procured; and, providentally, a beam had so fallen as to prevent her being materially injured, she was soon extricated. Part of stack of chimnies was blown down in Wardour-street, which falling on the head of Mr. Rickettson, of Broad-street, St. Jame's knocked him down: he was conveyed home in a state of insensibility.—A stack of chimnies was blown off a public-house in Cecil-court, St. Martin's-lane.—Several chimnies were blown down in Denmark-court, in the Strand, one of which fell on the opposite side, and smashed the whole of the windows. One of the chimney-pots on the house of Mr. Stancy, fell down the chimney into the parlour, while the family were at supper, and falling on a dog which lay on the hearth, injured desperately. Two large elm trees in the garden of Mr. Thompson, of Ilford, were torn up by the roots, and a high wall in front of the house blown down. The Norwich stage coach soon after passed, when the horses fell over the trees, &c. and received some injury, but the coach, which was heavily laden with passengers, was uninjured. Two old houses in Peter's-lane, Cow-cross, in one of which a poor family resided, the other was unoccupied, were blown down as low as the first floor, fortunately no persons was passing at the time, and the inmates escaped unhurt.—Another old house in frog well-court, Charter-house-lane, was blown down; it was unoccupied, except, by a poor old woman, who resided in the cellar, and who was afterwards dug out, nearly suffocated from the dust. The roof of Bagnigge-wells tea room was also blown off; and all the garden-fences and palings along Church-row, St. Pancras, were blown down; the streets in various parts of Clerkenwell were strewed with tiles and gardin-pots; but we have not heard of any lives being lost in that quarter.—Several of the mail coaches did not arrive till two hours beyond their time, and many of the heavy coaches were four hours later than usual. The Taunton mail was repeatedly delayed in consequence of the road being blocked up by trees that had been blown down. The Worcester mail was overturned by the wind at Broadway-hill, but no personal injury resulted from the accident.—We have also very melancholy tidings from the coast, as well be seen on reference to the Shipping Lists.—A man on board a Gravesend packet was blown overboard and drowned. Two men also were drowned in the Thames, near Blackfriars-bridge.

The following are the particulars we received on Saturday relative to the effects produced by the hurricane in different parts of the country.

Stamford.—We fear the tempestuous weather of Wednesday night did much injury in this neighbourhood. The Highflyer coach was stopped at Tickencole, near this place, on Wednesday night, the horses not being able to face the wind. The booths erected by the hawkers and others, for the exposure of their goods at our Midlent-fair, were levelled, and on the Thursday morning it seemed as if chaos was come again.

Huntingdon.—The tempestuous wind on Wednesday night has, we fear, done considerable damage. A barn at Hoghton, near this town, belonging to Mr. Wilson, was blown completely down, not leaving a vestige standing. Two trees at Hinchinbrook, the seat of the Earl of Sandwich, were also blown up by the roots, and one of them falling across the road leading from this place to Brampton, impeded the progress of carriages: the old Stamford coach, called The Regent was obliged to return and proceed through Alconbury Weston to the Wheatsheaf, instead of taking its usual course through this town: another tree was blown down near Hinchinbrook the same night, and some persons had lopped it and carried the same clear off before six o'clock in the morning, leaving the poor trunk a memento of the raging element, and the early industry of man.

Colchester.—Considerable damage has been done to the shipping on this coast, by the violent storm which occurred on Wednesday night, but the extent has not yet been ascertained.—Thursday morning a brig put into the port of Harwich, having cut from her anchors in the Wasket, during the tremendous gale of the proceeding night, and a large ship, supposed to be an East countryman, is reported to be lost on the Gunfleet.—Two East Indiamen are stated to be on shore near Ramsgate; and a fine large ship, the Charles Grant, is stranded a little lower down the coast.

Ipswich.—The loss of lives by shipwreck, from the fatal gale of Wednesday, it is feared will be great, and the destruction of property incalculable. The lowest accounts state, that from sixty to seventy vessels were lost in the Downs, and some persons think that the true number is more likely to be ninety or a hundred. The guard-ship with difficulty escaped, after having been obliged to cut away all her masts. The sight of the raging element is described as having been truly horrible, and the oldest man living does not remember so tremendous a hurricane on these coasts. Accounts of fresh losses were hourly arriving on Thursday. It is not yet known what ships made for the North, and what for the South Foreland; so that it is impossible to ascertain the fate of individual vessels; but conjecture, as to most of them, is fearfully busy in anticipating the worst. The gale raged from S. to S. E. and S. W.

Norwich.—The gale of Wednesday night did considerable damage in this city. About 60 feet of the iron *chevaux de frize*, with part of the jail wall, fell into the yard with a tremendous crash. The chimney belonging to the brewing-office of T. Thompson, Esq. of King-street, was blown down, fell through the roof, and destroyed the coppers, furnaces, staging round the vat, and in fact every thing within its reach. Had it occurred half an hour later, in all probability some lives would have been lost, as they were to brew at that time. The principal gate at the horse-barracks was broken down, and great damage done to several of the buildings.

On the Bath road, near Devizes, several large trees were torn up by the roots, and had fallen across the road, so that it was impossible for any carriage to pass.

Three post-chaises were blown over on Winchester Downs, and one of the drivers was much bruised. All the passengers escaped without any injury. Indeed, we are sorry to say, there is scarcely a town or village but has more or less felt its direful effects, or a public road that has not been impeded in consequence of trees having been thrown across it. The mail-coach from Portsmouth to Bristol was blown over between Farcham and Southampton, and the guard was obliged to convey the mail part of the way on saddle horses and post-chaise, by a circuitous route across fields, in consequence of large trees being blown across the road. The Exeter mail coach could not proceed further than Honiton, from the same cause; and we are assured by a passenger, on whose veracity we can depend, that on his way from Exeter to Bath the next monring, he saw no less than 200 apple-trees, and about the same number of other trees, of a large size, blown down and literally torn up by the roots: but what is still more shocking to relate, the waggon from Exeter to Bristol, belonging to Mr. Brice, in consequence of the tremendous thunder and lightning, the horses took fright, and became quite unamanageable; and the waggon, with one of the shaft horses, was precipitated over the bridge across the river Cullum, into the river one mile from Cullumpton. Seven horses were saved; but melancholy it is to state, thata man, his wife, and son, who were passengers, were drowned. The waggon went with the current under the main arch of the bridge, and soon quite disappeared. This happened about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening last. The following morning part of the waggon and of the drowned horse appeared above water. Our account does not furnish us with any further particulars of this lamentable event.

The following extract from a letter, giving an account of the effect of the late gale of wind, upon that most important work the Break water, will be perused with interest by our Readers:—

"Plymouth, March 5.—A few days since I informed you of the state of the weather, and how bad it had been all the winter. I did then expect that fine weather would come at last, and allow some progress to be made upon the Break water, but we have been sadly disappointed, having had one continued gale ever since I wrote, from S. S. W. and S. W.—Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, it came on with double violence at S. S. W., and by four o'clock, (high water,) it increased to the severest storm I have seen since I have been (now seven years) at Plymouth. The storm that did the Break water so much mischief in January last year, was nothing to it, and did not moderate until four o'clock this morning, when the wind came from the Northward, with thunder, lightning, and incessant rain. This enabled persons to get on the Break water at ten o'clock, and I have great pleasure in telling you that every thing was found as it ought to be in a perfect firm state, excepting one crane, washed down, which will be up again in an hour when the weather will permit. I have myself been on the work an hour since; but the wind has again got into its old quarter (S. W.) and blowing hard.

"A large East India ship, and the Erne brig, were in the Sound during the storm, and rode it out very well; without the Break water, they must have both been inevitably lost.

"At the commencement of the winter a few large stones were placed by themselves on the top or finished part of the Break water, to see if they would stand the winter gales: they stood all but this last, and this morning I found them washed from the top, and lying on the North Slope. There were three of them, one of nine tons, and the other two of five tons each, they will be replaced as soon as possible for further trial.

"No damage has been done to the stone vessels, or any shipping that I have heard of; but I in afraid we shall hear of much damage being done on the coast."

MARCH 6th.

A most tremendous gale of wind was experienced on Wednesday night. The following accounts of losses and accidents to the shipping on the coast are already received.

The following vessels were driven on shore near Ramsgate:—The Asia, Greig, from Bombay to London, on the Dyke, with loss of her rudder;—she had previously lost an anchor and cable in the Downs: expected to be got off—**

The Marquis of Welljngton, Nichol, from Bengal to London, was driven on shore on the Mouse Sand, with loss of main and mizen masts.

Portsmouth, March 5—"It blew a tremendous hurricane last night from S. and SSE. accompaned with the highest spring tides ever remembered.

LONDON: March 9th.

It is gratifying to us that so much of the attention of our parliament is occupied in improving the administration of our penal laws, and in directing the punishments towards the future amendment of the criminal. The penetentiary system will, it isto be hoped, very shortly supersede the expensive and insufficient mode of transportation; or, at least, that part of it, where transportation is for less periods than the whole life. According to our present system, transportation is the punishment next in degree to death; but very far removed from it, as to a beneficial terror upon criminals. The actual condition of convicts, when arrived at the place of their destination and employed upon the public words, may probably be penal enough, & therein may have a due proportion to their crimes; but this condition is not seen, is not known, and thereby serves not as an example in terror.

On the other hand, the imagination of the convicts, and particularly of the younger, represents it as an object of desire; as a new scene and country which afford them better chances than their own. Under these circumstances, transportation not only does not effect its purpose, but even contradicts it, and is so far from being a punishment next to death, that many crimes have been actually committed with the direct view and object of procuring transportation. The sooner this system is terminated the better. The first end of punishment is example; this being the only mean of preventing the repitition of the crime by others, and in most cases being the only satisfaction which the law can take of the criminal. The second, if practicable, is the amendment of the criminal. This latter is certainly the most difficult; but as respects the younger criminals at least, the chance, and the importance of the object, render it worth the experiment.

Upon this point we must notice, with much praise, the honourable emulation of the government of France to keep pace with us in these efforts of humanity. In pursuit of the same general purpose with our own House of Commons the King of France has issued an ordinance, requiring the Procureurs-General to render an account every three months of the conduct of the convicts in the different prisons and galleys: distinguishing those who had beceme remarkable for their good conduct and industry, or whose manifest penitence might entitle them to the royal clemency. It is honourable to our own government that we are thus acknowledged to be the example of Europe. It is honourable to the other kingdoms of Europe that they have the good grace to follow us. The Athenians know what is good; the Lacedemonians practise it.

The King's Health.—The following Report was yesterday exhibited at St. James's Palace:—

"*Windsor Castle, March* 7th.

"His Majesty has passed the last month in great tranquillity, and continues to enjoy a good state of bodily health; but his Majesty's disorder is unchanged.

The country papers received this morning confirm our apprehensious that the effects of the late dreadful hurricane were felt, in a greater or less degrree, in all parts of the kingdom. Numerous accidents are detailed, and many of them of the most fatal and distressing nature.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1818.

The important arrest of one Cantillion, formerly hussar, strongly suspected of being the assassin of the Duke of Wellington, is already known. The following are the details which are stated regarding this Cantillion. He is a man of 39 years of age, of extraordinary strength and ferocious courage. Being in the 1st Hussars at Elbing, he made an attempt on the life of his Colonel, from whom he pretended to have received an affront, and he would inevitably have been shot, had not his extraordinary bravary procured him his pardon from the ex Emperor. He entered then into the chassurs *a cheval* of the old Guard, and there attracted the attention of the *Chef d' Escadron*, Brice, who has been capitully condemned *par contumace* for his conduct during the 100 days, and who has taken refuge in Belgium.

As has been already stated, the plot against the life of the Duke of Wellington has its origin in Belgium. Generals Rigaud and Fressinet, Colonels Brice, Chambure, and Sauset; the editors of the revolutionary journals, Canchois Lamairs, Isidore Guyet, Guillois, and Teste, all these individuals, and several others, appear to have been privy to the plot, as well as several Belgic officers, formerly companions in arms of the refugee French officers.

Letters from Copenhagen announce, that the English Government proposes to purchase from Spain the island of Puerto Rico, for the purpose of ceding it to Denmark, for the cession of Tranquebar, and the other Danish possessions in the East Indies. According to another report, England has offered four millions of Dollars for the Danish territories in the East Indies. I do not know what credit ought to be attached to this news. —*Times.*

From the Report of the Committee of Congress on the part of the President's message which related to the Commercial Intercourse of the United States with the British West India and North American Colonies, it appears that the measure does not extend, as some have supposed, to the total prohibition of the Commercial Intercourse with the British Colonies, but to subject it to heavy duties whilst carried on in British vessels exclusively. The operation of this system, they expect, will ultimately induce the British Government to place the intercourse in question upon a footing of reciprocity. The Committee complains that American vessels are carriers of less than a fifth of the exports from the United States of our Colonies, and that more than four fifths are conveyed in British vessels, though one-half of the articles of commerce are the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States. Another topic of complaint is, that even this portion of the traffic arises only from the temporary suspension of our Navigation Laws in favour of the Americans, under the pressure of necessity: whilst the strict rigour of our Colonial System is, under ordinary circumstances, relaxed entirely with regard to other friendly nations. It appears that our Ministers were not indisposed towards an arrangment which would, per se, have proved satisfactory to the Americans; but their overtures were rejected on account of being coupled with the demand of a commercial intercourse with the Indians resident within the American boundaries, which was deemed to be inadmissible on the score of policy.

THE ARMY.

Court Martial on Major Bailie.

Horse-Guards, March 7.—At a general Court Martial held at Whitehall, on the 12th of January 1818, and continued by adjournments to the 15th of the same month, Brevet Major William Bailie, of the 25th regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz:—

"For having, on or about the 22d of March 1817, promoted, encouraged, and put himself at the head of a combination of Officers of the 25th regiment, against Major Jems Peat, the Commanding Officer, by acting together in opposition to his orders, with the view of controlling the Commanding Officer in the due excercise of his proper authority, and thereby effecting a division in the regiment, notwithstanding he was frequently called upon by Major Peat, the Commanding Officer, for his support, as second in command, in discountenancing and putting a stop to the said combination, and for persisting in the same insubordinate and dangerious conduct, from the above-mentioned time, to the 17th of May following, in defiance of the express disapprobation of Colonel Edward Coodd, the Officer commanding the Garrison at St. Anne's, Barbadoes; all such conduct being highly injurious to the discipline of the regiment, and prejudicial to good order, and in direct violation of the, gensral orders and regulations of the Army."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, is of opinion that Brevet-Major William Bailie is *Not Guilty* of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore fully acquit him."

The Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding of the sentence of the Court.

Although the charge against Brevet-Major William Bailie is not supported by evidence, yet it appeared to his Royal Highness from

the proceedings that there was a disunion among the Officers, which some individuals were culpably active in promoting, which tended to subvert the good order and discipline, and to cast discredit upon the cabracter of so old and respectable a corps as the 25th Regiment, and which perhaps in this instance could not have occured, had Major Peat exercised his command with that firmness or sound discretion which his responsible station called upon him to exert; for if there existed any good reason, founded upon military arrangement and discipline, for fixing the time of messing at any particular hour, he failed in not having issued and firmly enforced an order to that effect; and wh ther such reason existed or not, he appears to have injudiciously exposed his authority by a week attempt to enforce it through half measures.

Though a more judicious exercise of Major Peat's discretion as a Commanding Officer might have averted the circumstances which have given rise to this Court Martial, yet the Prince Regent has been pleased to consider that the question involved in the proceedings ought not to go forth to the Army without some reference to his Majesty's regulations, in which the advantages of a well regulated mess upon principles of subordination and gentlemanly deference to authority, are strongly inculcated, and in proportion as a respectable system of messing among the Officers forms a very material feature in the discipline of a corps, so is it essential that the Commanding Officer, who is responsible for its maintenance, should possess a proper authority, and have the power of regulating, among other things, the hour of dining, with reference to the other calls for the attendanes of his officers, and according to what he considers due to the support of good order and ecoomy among them.

It is presumed that every Officer holding a situation of such responsibility and importance as attach to the command of a regiment, will exercise this authority with a discretion that need not unnecessarily interfere with the convenience of individuals, and his Royal Highness has been pleased to command that the attention of the Army shall be fully drawn to the observance of this principle, so essential to discipline and good order.

The Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing Charge, preferred against Brevet Major William Bailie, of the 25th regiment Foot, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and the Prince Regent's commands on this occasion, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Rgiment in his Majesty's Service.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

TUESDAY APRIL 14, 1818.

LONDON, APRIL 9,

The motion which the Chancellor of the exchequer is to make to-day relative to Private Bankers, has, of course, excited the greatest interest. The following has been sent us from the city, and we give it without any comment from ourselves:—

"THE CITY, TWELVE O' CLOCK.

"The notice which the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave yesterday relative to Private Bankers, is of great importance. By the Law, as it stands, no Private Bankers have a right to issue Notes under 5l, after the 5th of July next, the period fixed for the resumption of Cash Payments by the Bank of England. But it is to be proposed that these Bankers shall have the power of still issuing Notes under 5l. after that period, upon depositing some Government security. Hence it is inferred in the City that the resumption of Cash Payments by the Bank of England, will be deferred beyond the 5th July, because if it were not, there would be no necessity for the issue of Notes under 5l, either by Private Bankers, or probably even by the Bank of England. If therefore it be deemed expedient to defer Cash Paymenis, then it will be wise to continue to the Private Banker the power of issuing small Notes upon his depositing Government Securities equal to the amount of the issue of such small Notes. But we have not heard of the manner in which the issue of such Notes shall be prevented from exceeding the amount of the sum deposited in Government Securities. Will it be required that the private Banker shal receive the amount of small Notes from the office where he deposits his Government Securities, instead of issuing the Notes himself from a plate executed by his own Engraver ?"—Courier.

By the last accounts from Madrid we learn, that the commanders have actually been appointed to the ships which Spain recently obtained from Russia; and that every exertion is making to expedite the departure of of the expedition to South America, which will take place as soon as the necessary preperations can be completed,

Lieutenant Gordon, of the Coldstream Guards, we are sorry to say, was killed in a duel at Cambrai, fought with a French Officer of the Legion du Nord. The gallant youth is extremely regretted by his brother officers.

Mr. Rose had an audience of the Prince Regent yesterday at Carlton-house, and took leave of his Royal Highness, previous to his leaving town this day to proceed on his Embassy to Berlin.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 14, 1818.

The Duke of Wellington still appears to be very assiduously employed with the Ministers of different Powers, and it is supposed to be relative to the Allied Armies retiring from the frontiers of France.

The Basques in the North of Spain are said to be in a state approaching to absolute rebellion. That country resembles in more respects than one, the Highlands of Scotland before the Rebellion of 1745, when the Stuarts made their last ineffectual effort to regain the throne of England.

PRICE OF STOCK, APRIL 8.

3 per Cent. Red. 79 ¼ ⅜	4 per cent. 97⅝
3 per Cent. Cons. 80 ¼	5 per ct. 107⅜

Malta Government Gazette.

LONDON FEBRUARY 23D.

Prince Leopold, we are informed by letters from Weymouth, became agitated, almost to a state of distraction, on hearing of the death of D. Croft—His Serene Highness certainly will visit the Continent soon: but before he goes he will pay another melancholy visit to Claremont and its solitary domains.

LONDON MARCH 16th.

The following is the copy of a letter which the Prince Regent wrote to the Duke of Wellington, on the occasion of the late attack on his person:—

"My Dear Friend.—I cannot deny myself the pleasure of writing you a few lines for the purpose of expressing to you both the happiness which I feel at the news which has just reached me of your escape, thanks to Divine Providence, from a base attempt formed against you, and the sentiments of horror and indignation with which I was filled at the infamy and baseness of such an atrocious attack. I can only, in common with the rest of the Nation, offer up thanksgiving to the supreme goodness of Divine Providence, for having protected a life as important to the great interests of our own country, as for the preservation of the general tranquillity of Europe. That you may long continue to enjoy a life so previous to us all, is the most ardent wish of your sincere and affectionate Friend."

"GEORGE, P. R."

"Carlton House, February 14th.

PARIS MARCH 4th.

Letters from Rome (which the Gazette de France mistakes for Rouen) state, that Charles the Fourth of Spain, is preparing to take a journey to Naples, to visit his Brother the King of the Two Sicilies; they have not seen each other these fifty years.

The ex King of Sweden is inscribed amongst the number of the citizens of Basle, under the name of Gustavus-Adolphus Justawsohn; he, it is said, is studying with great assiduity the public Law of Switzerland.

LONDON MARCH 13th.

We understaud, that there is no doubt of the election of the Prince of Hesse Hombourg to the office of Field Marshal of the Germanic confederation. The appointment is expected to be formally announced in May next.

LONDON MARCH 2d.

It is now announced officially, by what we can understand, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia, with the King of Prussia, the Duke of Richelieu and Viscount Castlereagh, are to meet at Dusseldorf in the course of next autumn—for what specific purpose is not positively known; but conjectures are busy on the subject.

LONDON MARCH 20th.

The French Papers of the 16th, which arrived since our last, contain very little worthy of notice, except the fact that Charles John, King of Sweden, has been formally acknowledged by Louis the XVIIIth. After Mass on Sunday, His Majesty received M. D'Oson, the Swedish Envoy, who announced officially the death of the late and the accession of the reigning Sovereign of that Country. As this act of acknowledgment by the French Court was the only one about which any doubts had been entertained (though not by us), or with regard to which any difficulties had been surmised, it may now, we presume, be taken for granted, that Charles John ascends the Throne of Sweden without a dissentient voice among the Potentates of Europe. Frequent conferences are held at Paris, between the Duke of Wellington and other political Personages, on the subject of the Foreign claims upon the French Treasury. Prussia is the most intractable of all the claimants. Austria, Spain, and Sardinia, have already brought their negotiations to a close.

LONDON MARCH 16th.

The King of Spain has declared the Ports of Alicant, Cadiz, St. Andero, and Corunna, free Ports.

New credentials have been sent to Lord Strangford at Stockholm, conferring upon him the same office at the Court of the present King, Charles John, which His Lordship held at that of the late Sovereign, Charles XIIIth.

The Hereditary Prince of Hesse Hombourg has attained his 49th year. He entered very young into the military service of Austria, and distinguished himself under the orders of Laudon, whose pupil he was at the siege of Belgrade. He also distinguished himself in the wars against France. At the battle of Leipsic, he commanded the Austrian reserve. In 1815, he was Commander in Chief of the Austrian Army of the South, which occupied Lyons. His present rank is that of General of Austrian cavalry.

LONDON MARCH 20th.

Letters received from Port-au Prince, dated the 26th January announce the protracted indisposition of the President Petion, whose fever continued unabated up to that date. The death of this Chief, who is much beloved by the inhabitants of the Presidency, could not fail to produce important changes in the Government of the Island.

LONDON MARCH 21st.

The Duke of Wellington appears to be occupied with the negotiation respecting the Claims on France. The present conferences and the labours of the Commissioners shew, that the claims will be settled not by rhetoric, but by arithmetic. Prussia still demands two millions and a half sterling. The Duke of Wellington has cut down the claims of the smaller States, in some instances, even to one-sixth of their pretensions. By his authority the demand of Bavaria has been abridged from 30, to 10,000,000.

We extract the following from the Richmond Inquirer, dated December 27th:—

"Mobile December 20th.—It is with extreme satisfaction that we announce that General Clauzel and Lesfebvre Desnouettes have purchased in Mobile some land, which they will probably make their permanent residence: they have also made a similar purchase for Marshal Grouchy and General Lallemand, General Clauzel stays with us this winter; General Desnouettes proceeds for the White Paluff. This will be a great addition to our society and active capital, and we feel gratified that such distinguished foreigners should give such a decided preference to Mobile, over the contemplated city of Blakeley."

We understand that one of the expedients fallen upon by the Spanish Government to enable it to fit out the Russian Squadron, is to allow the Merchants permission to ship on board two thousand tons of merchandize, at low duties, the receipts of which, it was expected, would afford considerable aid. The exact destination is not told to the Merchants, but they are given to understand, that the force will be so overwhelming that to whatever point of the ultramarine dominions it is bound, resistance on the part of the Patriots must be vain: The scheme, however, does not meet with great support. The fate of Morillo's expedition, much larger than any Spain can now send out, is not forgotten. The Spanish Clergy murmur a good deal on this subject.

PARIS MARCH 31st.

Letters from Madrid of the 17th instant state, that the Russian Vice-Admiral (Moller) has just received from His Majesty the decoration of the Royal Order of Charles III. Nothing can be more contadictory than the letters from Cadiz, respecting the state of the Russian ships, and their destination. Whether this arises from the Government being undecided as to the measures to be taken, or prudently secree, it is impossible to say. The probability is, that the vessels require more equipment than was expected and that the Government, still paralized by the events of the last ten years, and in great want of money, does not find it easy to execute its intentions with regard to the Insurgents of South America.

FROM ENGLISH

BELL'S WEEKLY M[illegible]

FEBRUARY 16TH 1818.

(COMPLETION OF THE GREATEST PEDESTRAIN PERFORMANCE EVER RECORDED.)

The 600 miles in ten days was completed on Wednesday night at 11 o'clock by Mr. Howard of Knaresford who walked over a two miles piece of ground. This match is beyond the compass of the powers of any horse, and nothing like it has ever been recorded of man. The Pedestrian finished his work well on the first 6 days and he had done 390 miles; 30 miles more than his ground. On Sunday he began to flag, with swollen feet, but he did 56 miles. He was 18 hours in doing 57 ms. on Monday. Bathing had in some measure relieved him. Tuesday he was 19 hours performing 52 miles and he was not expected to be able to go on the last day from excessive fatigue, he had 45 miles to win the Match: he started at 2 in the morning proceeding at first under 3 miles an hour, at 4 P. M. he went to bed having done 31 miles and had then 14 miles to do in 8 honrs, he arose again at 7 and won the match soon after 11 distressed in a manner not easily described, it was for 200 guineas.

FEBRUARY 16TH.

The heir of M. Bertrand a Protestant Minister at Berne, has discovered among the papers of that clergyman a great number of unpublished letters of Voltaire, most of which are in his own hand writing and all of which bear his signature. It is said they are to be forthwith published at Paris.

The ships for the northern voyage of discovery are nearly completed. The bed place in the Cabins &c. are so constructed to be removed, and every requisite for the construction of Barracks will be conveyed in the ships, should it be necessary for the officers and crew to remain on those inhospitable shores; an Astronomer also proceeds with them with proper Mathematical Instruments, a dipping Needle &c. Provisions for two years are embarked.

An attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington was made at Paris on Wednesday last). On the 11th inst. (Wednesday last) at 1 o'clock in the morning, a pistol ball was fired at the carriage of the Duke of Wellington at the moment when his grace was entering his hotel, no person was wounded, the carriage even was not touched—at the noise of the report, the sentinels cried out to arms, but the night was so dark that they could not discover the villian, they looked in vain for the ball. The Duke of W. heard the report but attached no importance to it. He first thought that one of the sentinel's muskets had accidentanlly gone of. They are in search of the criminal, some clue has already been obtained which may lead to his discovery.

FEBRUARY 23d,

A Russian imperial ordinance commands, that the punishment inflicted by the existing laws upon criminals, such as murderers &c. namely, that, after punishment and on the banishment to Siberia, their nostrils shall be slit, shall no more take place: because, as the humane Alexander expresses himself, such an indelible mark of infamy is unjust to the criminal, who may repent, and at the same time is an impediment to his reformation by marking him as a criminal for life.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS.

Letters from Mahon confirm all that has been lately reported both in Spain & abroad relative to the revolting conduct of the new dey of Algiers, Aly. The Tyrant by an inconceivable caprice, had spared the life of the Dey whom the Turks of Constantinople, revolting from his atrocities, had elected in his place. The latter is called Mahomet. The usurper had dismissed him from Algiers with a present of 2000 sequins and two slaves & he is now at Mahon, where his existence & the miraculous manner of his escape from the fury of his rival are a subject of astonishment to all the world. What has been said of the daughter of the English consul or Banker, whose beauty has excited the passion of the new Dey, the seizure of a young

French woman who has also been put among the number of his Sultanas & whose father is master of the principal auberge in the city, the incarceration of all those belonging to the Eng- ate; all these excesses appear the recital of Mahomet, and of had the good fortune to save him in the island of

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT

A few days since Mr. Parsons, a partner in the house of Croft & Parsons, Paper Hangers in the Strand, proceeded on a journey of business to Cheltenham: a young lady to whom he was about to be married, living in the neighbourhood, he hired a horse with the intention of paying her a visit; he had not proceeded more than 2 miles from Cheltenham when the animal took fright & threw him off. He fell on his head and almost immediately expired. His corpse was conveyed to the house in which his intended resided. Her feelings may be more easily imagined than described—The deceased was one of 19 children by the same parents & had he lived would have enjoyed a very handsome property. He was universally respected

MARCH 2d.

The death of Charles the 13th, King of Sweden is confirmed. His Majesty died on the night of the 5th ulto. after a painful illness. While Duke of Sundermania, this Prince discovered under trying circumstances a large share of spirit & ability. In the command of the Swedish fleet during the war with the Empress Catharine he behaved with distinguished courage. He is succeeded on the throne of Sweden by the Prince Royal, Charles John (Bernadote) who immediately after the king's demise pronounced the Royal declaration & signed it in the presence of the council of state. The Council, chief officers & Magistrates of the Realm then took their allegiance to his Majesty; after which a Royal Proclamation was published & King Charles John proclaimed by the Herald on the 6th in the usual form. The Proclamation recites the unanimous election by virtue of which the Crown Prince was chosen on the 21st of August 1810, in consequence of events in which he himself had no share, but which received the free and independent resolutions of the Estates of Sweden. On the 7th the Estates were solemnly assembled, when they took the Oath of allegiance to the King upon the Throne, the Crown Prince Oscar setting the example.—The most perfect tranquillity is represented to have prevailed throughout the Capital & dominions of Sweden.

The Duke of Clarence has it is said given the legal notice to the Privy council of his intention to espouse Miss Wykeham.—The Law allows the Council a full year to consider of such a proposition from a Member of the Royal Family, after which, if it be not objected to, the marriage may take place; or the assent of Parliament may authorize the marriage within this period notwithstanding the hesitation of the Council. Miss Wykeham is 28 years of age & is in possession of between 5 & 6 Thousand pounds a year landed property, with a very large sum of money accumulated during her minority.

By the Royal marriage Act, 2 modes are provided by which the Princes of the Blood may marry. 1st. By the King's previous approbation and with the consent of his privy Council, and consequently by the same authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty by the Prince Regent. 2d. By the Prince intending to marry, if he shall have attained the full age of 26 years, entering on the Books of the Privy Council, such his intention, specifying the person; which notice shall authorize the union, unless both Houses of Parliament shall before the expiration of 12 months from the date of such entering, expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage.

The Marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the Prince Hesse Homberg is at length finally determined upon, and it is also definitively fixed as was originally proposed. Her Royal Highness will remain in England for some time—This arrangement has been brought about for the satisfaction of her Majesty, to whom her illustrious daughter has in a particular degree endeared herself by a long series of filial attentions, and from whom the Queen in her declining years felt it impossible to endure the pany of separation.

CRIM. CON. In an action tried before the Court of common pleas, Dublin, which occupied the whole of Monday and Tuesday last; in which a Lt. Nugent of the Dublin militia was plaintiff and a Mr. Rt. Norrie, late Ensign in the 72 Rt. subsequently married to Mrs. Maughan an Irish widow with a fortune of 50,000 £, was defendant, for criminal conversation with the Plaintiff's wife, the Jury found for the Plaintiff 6 pence damages and 6 pence costs, the damages were laid at 10,000 £.

MARCH 29th.

The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth and the Prince of Hesse Homberg does not take place on the 6th but on the 7th of April next. The grand masquerade and splendid fancy Ball to be given on Monday the 6th of April at the King's Theatre Haymarket in honor of their approaching marriage, perhaps gave rise to the report: the boxes we understand have been already in the greatest demand by persons of the highest rank and fashion to view this novel amusement; private parties innumerable had been deferred in consequence of the vast number of preengagements to this superb entertainment.

ON THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE

Extracted from a French paper.

Some English Writers have already indulged themselves in illusory conjectures of this enterprize, they describe Greenland as bursting from the icy barrier which surrounds it, they repeat a traditionary report of the last century, respecting some Whale Ships said to have reached the Pole and even to have passed to the other side of it—They presume to doubt of land on the North of Baffin's Ba fin was the best informed and the m seaman England could boast of; an flatter themselves that commerce w on in a direct ro t from London t the Pole, which makes a distance Nautical Leagues whilst that by th Hope is 5500 do.
of the author. The letters were a female hand.

Preparations are certainly maki- riage of the Duke of Clarence. ment of his Royal Highness is a creased. A separate house is t an establishment formed for t clarence.

Private letters from Italy an Royal Highness the Princess very declining state of health. been caused by excessive gr Daughter the beloved and Charlotte of Wales.

The Royal couple, P the Princes of Elizabeth moon at the Prince rege forest.

We understand tha may certainly be e course of the next

The greatest ex epare the Royal Yacht ailing, a great number board that now lying in yard Deptford; she is orde sailing by the 9th of Ap Royal family it is not know

A trial lately took pla worthy of notice f termination. A torney against his the latter refused torney had agreed to on the trial, produce king of the attorney to that e yer however obtained a verdict f amount of his bill, because such an ag ment was unlawful, and could not therefore be binding: but the Judge expressed his disapprobation, adding that if such another agreement came before him he would strike the attorney off the roll.

East India intelligence.—Captain Moore had arrived overland from Bombay, bringing dispatches dated 24th November.

A melancholy circumstance occured at Lincoln on Thursday morning last during the execution of 4 culprits on the new drop there. The number of people assembled to witness their awful exit was so immense, that before the unfortunate wretches were launched into eternity a sudden pressure of the croud took place and forced an aged female and her daughter into an adjoining well of about 20 feet deep; and before the necessary apparatus to render assistance could be procured, they both became the victims of their fatal curiosity.

MARCH 15th.

ANATOMICAL STAYS, distinguished by the King's Patent and recommended by the Faculty as being the only proper stays ever offered to the public, the superior properties of this invention consists in the nicety of adjustment and affording uniform support; without any baneful effects, proving highly beneficial to Ladies who are debilitated from bearing of children or who are in the pregnant state; also a supporting bandage which has proved highly beneficial even in cases of confirmed dropsy.—To be had only at Mrs. Gibbon, the Inventress and Patentee No. 7 Sackville St.

The Duke of Cambridge will be married early in April at Cassel and is expected to arrive in this country with his bride before the end of the month.

The Father of the intended Dutchess of Cambridge, brings with him to this country his suite—A ready furnished lodging is to be prepared for him near Cambridge house.

Sir Geo: Hope retires from the admiralty board in consequence of severe indisposition, with which he has been afflicted for some months; he retires to Scotland, Sir Jos. Yorke, retires from private motives it is said.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held at the Sect. of state's office for the Foreign Department.

A dreadful event happened at Preors field colliery near Lane end Staffordshire on the morning of Thursday about 6 o'clock, occasioned by the breaking of the main chain immediately after the Waggon was drawn off the Pit, by which accident 3 men and 3 boys all fastened together in the chain were precipitated to the f the Pit, and literally dashed to pieces

MARCH, 22d.

LLANEOUS, CHIEFLY DOMESTIC.—Ru- ays that at the interview the Duke of e had with ministers on the subject of riage with Miss Wickham they stated ection that there was to the Royal assent; mated that to an union with a Royal ss of a Foreign Protestant house the of his Royal Highness the Prince regent be given.

e Duke of Clarence consented to this ar- ment and an offer of an alliance with the nful Princess of Hesse has been transmit by a special messenger.

he cause of the Princess of Wales against the gnes of the Duke of Brunswick in the rt of chancery has excited much curiosity. It aid that in the month of May last, her Royal ghness transmitted two Bonds, one in German d the other in French—with a request to apply r their liquidation, instead of addressing them her own regular Trustees. There were circum- tances attending those Bonds which induced the Trustees to hesitate as to their discharge—The first affidavit of Court Munster as our readers have seen was thought insufficient to authorize the Lord Chancellor to call for the production of the documents. A second affidavit has been now made but from delicacy was not read on Saturd We understand however that i of distrust upon which Count Munster have Bonds.

1st inst. at Ava- ast opposite to Jersey, ence of a dispute between ight and Maxwell of the R. N. right received his adversay's first the ball entered his fore head and he ex- pired in a few minutes. He was married a few weeks since at St Heliers to Miss Mann niece of the late Bishop of Cork and Ross.

An account has lately been received of an interesting discovery made in the South of Africa about 20 miles North of Cape Town. Some persons in digging happened to strike upon what appeared a beam of Timber; but tracing it they found a Ship or other large Vessel deeply imbedded in the soil, a plank of it has accompanied the account of the discovery, it appears to be cedar, and is in a state of good preservation

SUNDAY APRIL 5TH 1818.

Both houses of Parliament met on Thursday for the first time after the adjournment, In the Lords, Earl Lauderdale, on moving for a statement of the account of Gold and Silver Bullion made into coin from the beginning of the present reign up to the 18th of January last, noticed a rumor that had gone aboard, that it was the intention of Government to issue stock Debentures upon the security of stock to be deposited in the hands of commissioners. He wished to know whether there was any intention of issuing debentures of the description alluded to, as this knowledge was to his own proposed motion respecting the coinage of the Country.

Lord Liverpool said he had also heard those rumours, but whatever measures it might be thought expedient by Government to bring forward would be explained at the proper time—It was for the noble Lord, however, to consider whether it was advisable to give credit to a mere general Rumour—This evasion may perhaps be considered as an acknowledgement that some plan is in contemplation—The house of commons sat but a very short time, No business of public interest was transacted.

The dispatches arrived by the way of Constantinople from India are from Bombay of so late a date as the 10 December, 8 weeks later than those which arrived the week before last.

The young English Lions whelped at the Royal Menagerie, Exeter change, so far from partaking of the ferocious spirit of their noble Sire & Dam, are even more docile than the tamest of our English Dogs, and it is really curious to see how quiescently they receive the embraces of Ladies, and Children of both Sexes—At 9 o'clock when they are fed in common with the large collection of other noble animals at this Depot, it is astonishing indeed to see the number of Visitants—It affords the Philosophic Mind a rare opportunity of appreciating the correctness of Buffon on Natural History

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On Saturday about 2 o'clock Lord Melville accompanied by Sir Geo. Warrender and Admirals Sir G. Moore & Sir J. Yorke Barts. arrived at Deptford dock yard, and immediately went on board the Vessels bounds to the arctic regions. They proceeded to inspect the equipment of the Vessels in every part. The Esquimaux went through his various exercises with his Canoe and displayed his dexterity in throwing his darts &c.—Lord Melville and the other Gentlemen returned to town the same evening The Vessels have dropped down the River. At the Nore double Wages to the officers and men will be paid, after which they proceed to Shetland. In the equipment of those Vessels no expence has been spared in providing for the comfort and conveniency of all on board. The Interior and exterior of each Vessel as been rendered as strong as the union of Wood and Iron could effect; the Windows in the cabins have been doubled and at the bottom of each hatchway sliding doors have been placed. From the Galley copper pipes can be extended to the tweendecks for diffusing warmth through every part by means of the steam arising from culinary operations. The usual practice of sleeping in hammocks is departed from. In lieu of which each person has fitted up a small place with sliding doors containing a bed, these places are so contrived that they may be taken out entire, for removal on shore, should unforeseen causes render it necessary. Meats of every description that can be preserved are on board, and also large supplies of portable soup, together with an extensive assortment of Woolens, Kerseys and all sorts of warm clothing. The Vessels are provided with ice Boats and fishing tackle &c. for catching Whales—Captain Ross goes up Davis's straits as high as 72° when he will endeavour to proceed to the Westward by which ever direction circumstances may point out as most practicable—Captain Buchan goes direct for the Pole, and if he reaches there will take such course as events will allow him for Behring's straits, which is also the object of Captain Ross, some experienced Navigators of the Greenland Sea are on board to act as Pilots in the ice, as also astronomers and other scientific characters to assist the Naval officers. In the Event of the ships returning, they are to bring some a Cargo of Blubber for their owners in Iron Tanks.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and the rest of the Stewards of the Feast of the sons of the clergy, for the present year, have fixed on Monday the 25th of May for the Rehearsal and on Wednesday the 27th of the same month for the anniversary of the music at St. Pauls and for the dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall.

During the late high winds a young Lady had a false head of hair blown off. The person who returned it to her said 'Why should

Continued in the Additional Suplement.

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, 4TH JULY 1818.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

you counterfeit what nature by its wonderful productions will produce', for I myself was bald, but now observe I have as much hair as I wish to have by the use of that excellent article Rowland's Macassar Oil. The Lady astonished at the information, made use of the oil and was soon convinced of its salutary effects.

The arrangements for the celebration of the nuptials of the Princess Elizabeth it was yesterday understood have been so formed as not to interfere in any respect with the sitting of Parliament. The ceremony will take place as early at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning next at the Queen's Palace—The Bride and Bridegroom will leave the Queen's house soon after the ceremony for the Prince Regent's cottage in Windsor Park.

MARCH

It is rumored that Mr. Hone means to propose himself as a candidate for Westminster. Mr. Cobbett has already denounced the Boroughmongering Junto by whom those aristocratic Members the Baronet and the Lord, are at present nominated; so that we suppose Mr. Hone will stand on the popular interest. A further subscription must of course be opened for him at the West end of the Town, at it was proposed there should be at the East end for Mr. Waithman: for we suppose both these hon'ble candidates will not choose to row in the same boat.

There are at present in this country several persons from America that are using the most undue means to promote emigration to the United States. We should not have taken notice of this act, had it not been represented to us, that they had succeeded already in seducing about 200 people to join in the ridiculous scheme of commencing a new colony in the back woods of Kentucky. An aged quaker is at the head of this project,

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MARCH 28. 1818.

The efforts of the Police have been crowned with success, the assassin of the Duke of Wellington is in custody; yet the Police is still silent, because it is believed he has accomplices not yet in custody: the following are the facts which may be implicitly relied on. The name of the assassin is one Cantillon

Sweepers, the officer frankly confessed he had been originally a Chimney Boy, and had gone into the Army and risen from the ranks to a commission.

MARCH 30TH.

The Duke of Wellington, it is said will give a grand Ball on Thursday the 2d of April and the next day set off for London.

FROM 'GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, PUBLISHED AT PARIS.

MARCH 26TH 1818.

SHOP LIFTING.

Yesterday morning two genteel looking young Women dressed in black with scarlet shawls, one rather taller than the other, went into the shop of Mr. Austin, Jeweller, Oxford Street, to look at Gold neck-chains, and ordered some to be sent to 26 Conduit street for inspection: Upon their departure one was missed, notice was sent to shops in the neighourhood to have it stopped, when it was found pawned with a pawnbroker's in Duke St. Manchester square, within 10 minutes after it was stolen.

The following Extract from Plymonth gives me an idea that many lives of brave fellows might be saved.

WAYS & MEANS FOR GENTLEMANLY SATISFACTION.

In consequance of a misunderstanding between Lieut. G. & Lieut. I.—y of the Navy a meeting took place in a neighbouring meadow yesterday morning; when, as the personal courage of each had been witnessed on service during the war, there was no trial thought necessary at standing fire or cold steel; but they were provided with singlesticks: when after an hour & ten minutes, well laid on by both, the offended Gentleman threw down his stick, saying good humouredly that he had his belly full of satisfaction. They soon shook hands & parted.

GREAT FOOT RACE

On no sporting event of a similar kind has so much interest been excited for many years as at that which took place on Maidenhead Thicket on Wednesday for a stake 100 Gs. The match was to run against each other 15 miles. Old Tom & Rainer were celebrated for exploits unknown in modern pedestrianism; the former having performed 15 miles in 1 hour 30 minutes against time on the Uxbridge Road last year, the latter, to use a sporting phrase, was considerably gone by his day, he having perfor-

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